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SOVIET UNION MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GEN ARMY LUSHEV ON 'RESPONSIBILITY OF MILITARY CADRES'

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 5, Mar 87 pp 9-17

[Article by Army Gen P. Lushev, first deputy USSR minister of defense: "The High Responsibility of Military Cadres"]

[Text] In the Army and Navy, the work of military cadres is being restructured on an ever-broader front. This restructuring is aimed at increasing combat readiness, improving field, air, and maritime training of personnel, and strengthening discipline and order. The restructuring is not only in breadth, but also in depth and encompasses more and more aspects of military life and the training process. Military councils, commanders, political bodies, and party organizations are striving everywhere to create a situation of purposefulness, mutual exactingness, and genuine party responsibility for qualitative fulfillment of the training plans of the troops and fleet forces.

We interpret the requirements of the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum as the party's combat order: "The Central Committee is firmly counting on Army cadres and the Soviet officer corps in resolving the tasks of strengthening the state's defensive capability and is confident that under today's complex international conditions, communists and all personnel of the Army and Navy will act with utmost responsibility, raise and improve the skills and combat readiness of all services and branches of troops."

The high responsibility of military cadres is a category on which the security of our homeland depends to a determining extent. This involves taking every step to ensure the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and the capability of the troops (forces) to carry out assigned tasks successfully under any conditions. To do this, it is necessary to raise the responsibility of cadres, above all for the quality of combat and political training.

To structure the training and educational process in a modern, qualitative manner means to conduct all classes, tactical exercises, flights, and sea cruises on a level corresponding to the requirements of modern combat, the development of equipment and weapons, and advanced methods. This means to achieve a high degree of organization, culture, and discipline in military labor so that the initiative and creativity of personnel are combined with a high degree of efficiency. This means to block the way for lack of

objectivity, oversimplification, ignorance, mediocrity, and the pursuit for percentages and figures, behind which people are not seen with their successes and shortcomings and their attitude toward carrying out their service and party duty. The main thing is to increase skills, improve the tactical, weapons and technical training of service members, and see to it that soldiers effectively employ weapons and equipment in combat, under various situation conditions, and at different times of the day and year in order to achieve victory over the powerful enemy.

We rightfully cite the professional skills of officers among the many factors which in the final analysis determine the quality of training of troops and fleet forces. In resolving the tasks of further increasing combat readiness, commanders and political workers are called upon to improve persistently their knowledge and weapons, technical, operational-tactical and special training and to master advanced techniques and work methods.

Quite a bit has been and is being done in this light in recent years. Classes in the officer training system, staff training sessions, and command-staff and troop exercises unquestionably play an important role in improving officers' knowledge and skills. At the same time, as experience shows, there is still much to be done in resolving this task. Thus, the experience of exercises can be truly useful only if they are conducted under conditions most closely approximating actual combat; if the principle of teaching troops that which is necessary in war is strictly observed; if officers honestly and in the spirit of the times assess what has been done, actively develop and incorporate new forms and methods of operational-tactical, technical and weapons training, and improve methods of conducting classes and exercises; and if political bodies and party organizations sharply react to formalism, indifference, and complacency. Of course, that is where they will be able to draw the correct conclusions from failures and direct energy not toward justifying the shortcomings in work by various "objective" circumstances but toward searching for ways to increase the effectiveness and quality of combat training.

An exacting, party approach to improving the methods and professional skills of cadres today is typical for a number of units [chast] and large units [soyedineniye] of the Kiev Military District. At one time there were miscalculations in officer training here: it frequently was conducted without a perspective or taking into account those tasks which had to be carried out in the future; it did not approximate the possible real actions of the troops; it did not equip the officers with advanced methods of training and educating personnel. All these shortcomings were graphically demonstrated in the course of tactical exercises and during inspections, where personnel demonstrated a training which was far from perfection. Can commanders who cannot do something themselves teach much? To the credit of the military council, staff, and political directorate in the district, the correct conclusions were drawn from the omissions. Gradually, thanks to the efforts of military cadres, they managed to set up effective combat training in the troops. Commanders of large units and staffs began to monitor the organization of classes more strictly, analyze their quality more thoroughly, and place higher demands on those officers who did not strive to improve their professional and methods skills. Political bodies and party committees stepped up their activities considerably and held more accountable those communists not

demonstrating zeal. The results of the concerned approach toward training officer personnel are apparent: the quality of the training process has increased markedly in the troops of the district and combat readiness has increased.

At the same time, it is impossible not to see that in certain districts, for example, the Central Asian, Siberian and Transcaucasus districts and the Northern Fleet, the level of professional and methods training leaves much to be desired. As we know, officer training is called upon not only to expand and deepen knowledge and strengthen the skills of general, admirals and officers in the field of military art but also to contribute to the mastery of effective forms and methods of training and educating personnel of units, ships and large units and their command and control elements. Here, although we talk much about the need for restructuring psychology and thinking, it is still difficult to get rid of formalism in organizing classes and exercises, verging at times on deception, oversimplification, and indulgences, which of course is not conducive to increasing either the methods or professional skills of officers. There are cases where exercises are conducted according to pre-arranged variants without taking into account the decisions of the trainee commanders and the actual actions of the troops. Such play results more in a parade-like atmosphere than in instructive exercises and training.

Today the question of the correct balance of theoretical and practical training of cadres is topical. It cannot be considered normal when most of the training time in some units and on ships is spent on lectures and seminars. Troop experience convinces that the most optimum variant is one in which 70-80 percent of the training time of the entire budget is used for expanding the practical skills of trainees, which is achieved in the course of training methods meetings, demonstrations, and group activities and exercises. Of course, this requires a serious preparation of such measures and imposes certain difficulties on the work of those who must conduct them. However, here is where the restructuring in the personal work of each officer comes into play. To overcome the psychological fear of difficulties means to raise even higher the effectiveness of the training and educational process.

Psychological restructuring begins with something that is determined by a simple but capacious formula--attitude towards one's job. Just as every high-quality product and item made has its author, every class on tactics, weapons training or technical training that is disrupted or conducted on a low level has its specific executor who senior chiefs, staffs, political bodies, and party organizations have a right to hold responsible for a lackadaisical attitude, indifference, and neglect of his direct responsibilities. But how often does one still encounter a totally unjustified leniency in those cases when one should talk about poor work to one's face. That is why in the interests of increasing combat readiness, it is in our common interests to constantly increase the responsibility of cadres for their assignment, create everywhere a situation of mutual exactingness, firm discipline and organization, and decisively put a stop to displays of laxity. Genuine concern for the development of military cadres has nothing in common with good nature and all-forgiveness, charity and flirting. We need the highest party exactingness in the struggle for high quality of training of officer personnel.

The problem of the quality of training of the troops and fleet forces is organically linked to increasing the responsibility of cadres for observing plan discipline. Closely adhering to our training programs which are developed taking into account the changes taking place in military affairs means to ensure a strict organization of the training and educational process. The question is raised in this way because lately we have forgotten how in principle to hold people accountable for not doing or not completing that which is planned or envisioned. Frequently, when approving class schedules, commanders do not insist on their fulfillment and sometimes even violate them themselves and carry out many other tasks, including administrative, at the expense of time set aside for combat training. Sometimes, the lack of coordination in planning in staffs results in oversights in preparing the training materials base, and because of this personnel waste valuable training time. It also happens that some instructor-communist simply cancels scheduled classes in order to spruce up the area before the arrival of a senior commander or commission and to create the appearance of outward well-being in subordinate units, to the detriment of combat training, of course. Thus, in the Transcaucasus Military District, a significant number of the soldiers were absent even at the first classes of the training year for no good reason. Really, is this how we will achieve the desired results in training and in strengthening discipline?

Nothing has such a pernicious effect on people's initiative and creativity as the lack of clear-cut organization of the training process when people do not know what they will be doing the next day, the next week, or the next month. Organization, clarity, efficiency, and 100-percent attendance at classes must become the law for everyone. Above all, the commander of the district bears responsibility for this. It is time, and life urgently dictates this, to get rid of the harmful habit of using people for all sorts of measures not related to the training process. A high level of theoretical and practical instruction, discipline, and organization--this is what is required of every class and exercise.

Such phenomena as oversimplification of combat training still have not been eliminated today. This occurs for various reasons. One communist-instructor has fallen behind the times and no longer conforms to the demands imposed on him, but continues to occupy the position, creating an appearance of some sort of activity. Another may be well trained, but does not act according to principle: as if nothing would come of it. Hence the overcautiousness and the unwillingness to assume responsibility. As a result, people who want to do their job conscientiously suffer; combat readiness suffers. Something similar took place in the Air Forces and in the Northern and Black Sea fleets, where personnel of some units and ships were not taught actions under difficult, extreme conditions; as a result, people did not stand the test during serious checks of their professional skills and moral and psychological stability.

Is it not time for us to improve our work methods in this light? It was emphasized at the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum: He who is unable to improve the state of affairs in his assigned section does not have the right to hold a leadership position. One must not gaze indifferently as an untalented person incapable of more messes up things and sometimes through his

actions and behavior demoralizes a military collective. After all, everything begins with the commander. The attitude toward improving work methods and real deeds to implement them are the deciding criterion for assessing cadres. The moral makeup and competence of workers, their high professionalism, and devotion to everything advanced and progressive take on enormous importance under modern conditions.

High combat readiness is an official concept. That means it must be approached in an official manner. But what happens sometimes? Indulgences and oversimplification in training and, consequently, a lowering of its quality occurs in sight of political bodies and party organizations. But not always and not in all units are certain commanders held strictly accountable in a party manner for non-observance of the program of combat and political training on a level of responsibility for failing to carry out an order. It is not customary. An improvement of work methods is ongoing throughout the country; specific people, from worker to minister, are responsible for failing to meet plan quotas in production, but with us it sometimes happens that there seems to be no one to hold accountable.

Fulfillment of our training plans and programs also depends largely on how successfully they are monitored. Many generals and officers of the central staff, districts, groups of forces, and fleets travel to the troops and the fleets, analyze the training process, and make their recommendations aimed at improving it. However, experience shows that some of them talk much about restructuring, but believe that someone other than themselves has to do the restructuring. They come to units, large units, and ships to give instructions, but often do not render effective assistance to commanders, staff officers, and political workers in organizing affairs and solving pressing problems. Therefore, their effect on the work is not very deep either. The armchair style of checking still remains, where some leaders prefer to exchange telegrams and reports instead of visiting the subunits and units and looking into everything themselves and taking the necessary measures. Facts indicate that in individual districts the paperwork style not only has not subsided but, on the contrary, is spreading even more.

The question of checks, in the resolution in which it was elaborated at the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, also convinces us that there is much to re-examine in our work. One would think that it is time to develop a consistent system of checks at all levels and to coordinate more strictly their purposes and tasks, striving to see that the checks do not repeat one another but help the matter and do not distract a large number of people. I raise the question because, unfortunately, up to now there are frequent cases where the checks duplicate one another and where several commissions, including from the central staff of the Ministry of Defense, operate in a district or large unit in a short period of time, but there were and are not real improvements. Particularly intolerable are cases where those doing the checking demonstrate a lack of objectivity and yield to persuasion of those being checked. This is immoral with respect to oneself, the people, and the collective in which such an officer serves and which he discredits with his unprincipled behavior. A situation must be created everywhere which would preclude such a possibility. Party organizations can do much here. What precisely? At the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum, General Secretary of

the Party Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev noted: "Everything that is related to the moral makeup of party members, above all leaders, is perceived particularly keenly in the society."

When the conversation turns to why the program of combat training has not been completely fulfilled in a number of units and large units of a certain district, one must invariably ask: What has been done in this context by the comrades who inspected these collectives? It is not enough to see the shortcomings and flaws and stigmatize them, one must do everything to eliminate them. One must proceed from the fact that the combat readiness of the Army and Navy is directly dependent on the state of each large unit, unit and ship and their capability at any moment to carry out the assigned tasks for defending the socialist fatherland. And this is ensured by the persistent labor of military cadres, all personnel, the entire system of operational, combat and political training, and, of course, the high personal responsibility of each officer, general and admiral for his assigned job and the state of combat readiness of troops and fleet forces subordinate to him.

In the course of restructuring in military collectives of the Army and Navy, a new moral and psychological atmosphere is taking shape. There is a reassessment of values and creative understanding of them. It is important to consolidate what has been achieved and give positive tendencies a stable nature. Above all, it is necessary to hold more accountable those leaders who do not want to give up outdated work methods. Furthermore, it is necessary to improve the methods of staffs and increase their role in the system of planning and organizing the training process. The ability to place matters on a scientific basis, taking into account the latest achievements of military thought, and high competence in questions of tactics and operational art are the foremost qualities which every staff worker needs today. In light of the modern tasks in the activities of staffs, a creative, investigative approach to organizing combat training corresponding to the constantly growing level of technical equipment of the troops and fleet forces and a desire to actively incorporate the most progressive methods of instruction and education become exceptionally important. There is a large field of activities here for staff party organizations. In the new situation they are called upon to keep abreast of what is going on, play a mobilizing role with new vigor, and do everything necessary to increase the responsibility of communists for fulfilling the outlined plans.

Today, when restructuring is in the initial stage, it is particularly important to stand for realism and an objective assessment of what has been done. The task is to fight against the lack of objectivity in assessing what has been achieved and the desire of individual leaders to make what they desire pass for actuality in order to stay "afloat" and make themselves look good. From the recent past we know: Where criticism and self-criticism have subsided and where party analysis of the real situation is replaced by talk about successes, the entire party activity is deformed and a situation is created in which everything is permitted and there is complacency and impunity, leading to the most serious consequences.

Upon becoming familiar with the deeds of one large unit of the Northern Caucasus Military District, members of the commission paid attention to the

unusually high percentage of excellent marks given for weapon and tactical training. In the words of the command, the large unit had achieved high results in combat training and was becoming one of the leading units. But what was the real story? Many officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers who, judging from the marks, had excellent training, during the course of the check demonstrated poor skills in handling equipment and weapons, and certain subunits could not handle simple tasks at tactical exercises and demonstrated low results. When they began looking into the matter, it turned out that by no means was a situation created at each activity which required the trainees to exert maximum efforts or to make complete use of the combat capabilities of the weapons and equipment. Individual commanders permitted indulgences and oversimplification in training; deception flourished; sometimes they went so far as to record a lecture given as an exercise conducted in the field. Marks were frequently overstated in determining the training of personnel: good and sometimes even excellent marks were given when only satisfactory should have been given. This was detrimental both to combat readiness and to the education of the people. Low exactingness, overstating the marks, and all sorts of indulgences and simplifications dimmed the enthusiasm of soldiers and in the final analysis resulted in their becoming flustered in difficult conditions and being unable to handle the assigned tasks.

A lack of objectivity in assessing what has been achieved, self-glorification, window-dressing, a fear of honestly admitting one's mistakes, and a desire for personal benefit to appear better in the eyes of superiors no matter what, like rust, eats away at the training process and lowers its effectiveness. Of course, we must fight this. However, here is what is alarming. The deception, complacency, and self-glorification often take place in sight of communists and frequently with their involvement; they must know that such actions are detrimental to the quality of the training process and combat readiness itself.

Just what is the solution here? There can be only one answer, the Lenin answer: Communists always and under all circumstances need truth. The experience of last year has shown how decisively Soviet people support an uncompromising assessment of everything that impedes their progress. Those who have become accustomed to working in a slipshod manner and engaging in deception are indeed uncomfortable by the light of openness. We must make openness a smoothly operating system. A word here for the political bodies and Army party organizations. It is very important to help military cadres become aware of the tasks of the moment and hold them strictly accountable for their assigned job. To do this, of course, it is necessary to place emphasis on actively working with people, organizing practical fulfillment of decisions being made and plans being outlined, supporting initiative, and encouraging an innovative search.

Achieving new bounds in combat training is inconceivable without increasing the responsibility of cadres for material and technical support of combat training. Under peacetime conditions, it is impossible to re-create a combat situation completely, but this not only can but must be approximated as closely as possible. A good training materials base and skillful utilization of all its capabilities contribute to this.

It must be said that in the troops and the fleets and at military educational institutions there are a number of examples of a thoughtful and purposeful attitude toward creating such a base which ensures improving the knowledge and skills of personnel and contributes to the introduction and assimilation of progressive methods of handling weapons and working on equipment. However, the development of military affairs does not permit us to dwell on what has been achieved. We must constantly improve the material-technical base, using for this the achievements of scientific and technical progress and taking into account all the increasingly complicated demands on troop training.

But we must admit that the training base does not correspond to the spirit of the times in all districts, groups of forces, and fleets. There are a number of reasons for this. One, unfortunately, is that there are communist-leaders who have become accustomed to being provided with everything. They were provided simulators and other equipment "from above"--good. No--they will do without them. They will not show initiative or be concerned about arousing creative thought in the collective and directing it at improving the training process. I remember during my days as a district commander I became interested in why one commander did not enlist the help of innovators in building and improving simulators, especially since he had such skillful personnel under him. Here was his answer: "After all, comrade commander, this is a difficult matter, and who knows what may come of it. If it does not turn out, they might accuse me of approaching the problem lightly and hold me accountable for the materials consumed."

Yes, understandably searching for solutions must involve risk, and there may be failures. But it is not this which one should worry about. It is stagnation, ossification, and the lack of movement, without which, as we know, any organism is doomed to dying away.

There is another aspect of the problem. By no means everywhere are young officers being instilled with an understanding of the importance of simulators in the training process. Hence, they ignore them and are unqualified and unable to present to people that which is available. After all, the further development of troop and weapons control automation equipment will involve the use of computer equipment, which already imposes increased demands on personnel training. And he who thinks that he can get by today without modern training aids, including computer equipment, is having dangerous illusions.

High combat readiness assumes the skillful use of weapons and equipment entrusted to each soldier under difficult field conditions, when standing alert duty, when carrying out practice launches and live firings, during flights and ocean cruises, i.e., where skills are checked. Socialist competition is a tested means of increasing the quality of combat training, educating people, developing their initiative and a creative approach toward training and standing duty. This year, on the initiative of leading units, competition is being held under the motto "Let us carry out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution with selfless military labor!" Military councils, commanders, political bodies, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations carried out much organizational and political work to ensure active support of the initiative

and the making of intense and thoroughly justified and real commitments by service members, units, and ships. The past months of the winter training period showed that the training days of the fighting men of the Army and Navy were filled with a desire to achieve higher gains in military skills and learn to use weapons and equipment in a qualitative manner.

At the same time, it has not been possible to rid the organization of socialist competition of formalism and window-dressing, creative work on paper, and superficial organization. By no means do all commanders think through measures which contribute to making the competition the core of each service member's struggle for excellent learning, care of equipment and weapons, skillful handling of them, and for successful accomplishment of tasks and standards in the course of tactical exercises, flights, and sea cruises.

Today the competition must be filled with a new content and aimed at increasing the quality of the training process. When organizing it, it is necessary to proceed from the assigned specific tasks and production plans. We must decisively eliminate attempts to reduce competition merely to service members fulfilling the duties prescribed by military manuals and regulations. We must explain to personnel that to compete means to do more, do it better and more reliably with fewer expenditures compared to established requirements, and to achieve real progress. Commitments must be intense but also realistic and materially sound; their fulfillment must ensure a high organization of military service and combat and political training.

There is one more sphere of activity where the responsibility of cadres for troop combat training is particularly noticeably demonstrated. That is discipline. The complexity of the tasks being carried out by the troops and fleet forces, the collective nature of weapons, and increasing the role of coordination have entailed special demands for precision in the combat work of each specialist. Hence, it is quite understandable that the psychological restructuring and the struggle for quality must begin with putting exemplary order in all sections.

The main thing is to determine the content of work in this direction--here there should not be numerous appeals for struggling for firm discipline, but practical conduct of this work involving all communists and creating in the military collectives a situation of high responsibility and irreconcilability with inefficiency, slovenliness, laziness, and indifference. The times and the tasks of combat readiness urgently dictate more lively, specific work and less general objections and directive instructions, and more organizational activities directly in the units and subunits, where firm discipline and high combat readiness are shaped.

I would like to focus attention on two aspects which are most important for the life of military collectives. The commander organizes the struggle for establishing exemplary order in the subunit, regiment, or on ship. He sets the tone for everything. Here, his personal example and irreproachable behavior are of paramount importance. He is given considerable rights, including the right to lead people into battle. The measure of exactingness of himself and tireless concern for personal example in discipline is also high here. That is why in selecting and promoting cadres it is so important,

as the party also teaches, to ensure that consideration is given to such qualities of leaders such as their ideological and theoretical outlook and political maturity, moral principles, the ability to convince and lead people, and the ability to accept criticism correctly. Senior commanders, political bodies, and party organizations are responsible for this. They are aware of the officer's activities, and without their involvement he cannot advance in the service.

The attitude toward criticism is an important criterion of a person's attitude toward restructuring and toward everything new that is taking place in the Army and Navy. However, it must be admitted that by no means is there criticism and adherence to principle in honor in all army and fleet collectives. Not everyone has been able to reject the old habit of criticizing only from above downward. Criticism directed from below at communist-leaders is frequently expressed with caution, in the form of timid desires, which understandably is not conducive to forming in commanders and chiefs modern approaches toward strengthening discipline and educating soldiers.

It sometimes comes to some workers regarding even the slightest remarks as an encroachment upon their prestige and protecting it with all possible means. More knowledgeable workers have also appeared. They recognize the validity of the criticism and are even grateful for it, but are in no hurry to eliminate the shortcomings, counting getting away with everything as they have before. Such an attitude toward criticism has nothing in common with our principles and ethics. At the current stage, when we are establishing new approaches toward social and political life and the spiritual sphere, the importance of criticism and self-criticism is growing immeasurably.

Today, our military cadres have to carry out the tasks of training the troops and fleet forces in a complex international situation. The United States and its NATO partners have countered the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and its consistent struggle to reduce and eliminate nuclear arsenals by intensifying the arms race. The American administration has refused in essence to observe the SALT-II Treaty, continues to test nuclear weapons, is attempting under the cover of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to militarize space, and is carrying out acts of aggression and robbery in various areas of the world. The need to reliably safeguard the creative labor of the Soviet people make it incumbent that we display unremitting vigilance and do everything we can to ensure that the armed forces are at a high state of combat readiness. It is the sacred duty of commanders, political workers, and all communists of the Army and Navy to justify through selfless military labor the high trust expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress and at the January (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: The Soviet people and our party rely on their armed forces and have a right to count on not being caught unawares by any aggressive forces.

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REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECH ON CADRE POLICY

Comments of Division Political Officer

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Kiryakov, chief of political department of Samaro-Ulyanov, Berdichev, Iron Division: "Important Work Ahead: Decisive Criterion"; first paragraph KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The men of the Armed Forces received with deep satisfaction the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Restructuring and the Party's Personnel Policy," and the decree of the January CPSU Central Committee plenum. The chief of a division political section and a deputy regimental commander share their thoughts in connection with the tasks assigned to military cadres by the party.

[Text] M. S. Gorbachev's report at the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the plenum's decree force us to reflect on much. They "charge" us, the army communists, with substantial turns in matters. It is not by chance that in the plenum's decree it is stressed that the success of restructuring will be determined in decisive measure by how quickly and deeply our cadres are imbued with an understanding of the necessity for revolutionary changes and of how decisively, energetically, and competently they will act. The party's cadre policy which is active, purposeful, based on Leninist principles, and corresponds to the tasks of restructuring is called upon to serve these goals. The attitude of the cadres to restructuring comes forth as the decisive criterion in it and a kind of tuning fork for it. Therefore, attention to them is also special now.

In work with cadres we also have certain shifts in the large unit. Let us say, we approach the advancement of officers to higher posts more strictly. Here, their moral qualities, ideological tempering, and moral purity have ever greater weight. For today, the example of the leader is especially important in work with people.

We began to follow more strictly in seeing that in the solution of cadre problems consideration is always given to the opinion of party organizations and the actual capabilities of a person, and the most important of them--whether he can successfully head a new matter and operate in the spirit of the times.

It is stated very correctly in the plenum's materials that the tone of restructuring is set by the leaders. Therefore, it is also important to transfer demand to a higher level. There already are certain shifts here. Thus, the listening to reports of communists--unit commanders--is entering more and more often into the work practice of the political section. Recently, for example, the commander of one of the regiments was heard. He was questioned not only about specific omissions in the organization of combat training and competition. The following questions were also posed: how does he, an officer-communist, head restructuring on the sector assigned to him, what has he introduced to the matter that is new, and what is his personal role so as to restructure more energetically the officers subordinate to him?

Such an approach should also be approved. Reading the plenum's materials carefully, you become convinced more and more that restructuring cannot be reduced to some unimportant improvements. It should be the core of all our work and should eliminate everything that hampers and has become a brake on the path of a further rise in combat readiness and the strengthening of military discipline. We should instill in our cadres the highest responsibility for the assigned matter and the striving to work creatively and with initiative. Unfortunately, this does not always happen. And here shortcomings remain viable. For the present, we have not succeeded in getting rid of interruptions in lessons and drills and simplifications and indulgences in training. It remains to hope for the better concerning discipline in a number of subunits.

Deep satisfaction is caused by the plenum's approval of the expediency of measures for putting in order the existing practice of checks and inspections. It is believed that petty guardianship hampers the matter seriously. No, I am not casting doubt on the necessity for checking. Now it is even more necessary than formerly. However, some inspectors often understand it as urging forward and driving on and not as assistance and the creation of those conditions so that each officer works at full strength and there is a high practical return from his work. Here is a fresh example. The commander of a tank battalion, Major M. Tereshkov, directed the training firing in one of the subunits. But could he direct normally if it was impossible to turn on the central tower? Numerous inspectors had assembled here--from the regiment, division, and even the district headquarters. And each one tried to advise Tereshkov of something and to give instructions....

In short, there still are many problems and much must be reviewed. We understand that we must work with double and triple energy. The January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directs us toward this.

Comments of Deputy Regimental Commander

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Major V. Zuyev, deputy commander, Nth Motorized Rifle Regiment, Central Asian Military District: "If Each of Us...."]

[Text] Each of us should begin restructuring with himself--this party requirement, which was sounded in the report of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, of course also pertains to each officer. You would think that every officer knows it.

Nevertheless, it causes reflection again and again. How much easier it would be for all of us to accomplish the tasks facing us today if those correct speeches which you hear from the mouths of officer-communists, including the leaders, were reinforced here with specific deeds. But, unfortunately, you still do not always see this.

Take the battalion commander, Major A. Khodovets. His road from word to deed ends abruptly most often immediately behind the rostrum from which he called upon his fellow-servicemen, let us say, to look more boldly for reserves for acceleration in combat training. For a long time the officer himself was satisfied with his old way of doing things. And everyone saw this, but somehow, perhaps, it was awkward to say to the officer's face that he has poor personal training. The battalion commander, for all that.... In short, they they spared his so-called authority and self-esteem. I believe that the atmosphere of such bashful silence concerning one another's shortcomings led to where Major Khodovets and several other officers seemed to be outside the restructuring process which seized the regiment.

It was noted at the plenum that the Soviet Armed Forces, just as the entire country, are living with restructuring. Yes, its cleansing effect is also well felt in our regiment. Matters have noticeably gone uphill since we stopped closing our eyes to shortcomings and declared a decisive fight against carelessness and idle talk. The rhythm of combat training became clearer and a noticeable increase was achieved in the qualitative indices in mastering equipment and weapons. The example of the officers who were freed, if it can be expressed this way, from the husks of obsolete stereotypes and forms gave a thrust to search in the procedure for training the personnel and introduction of the leaders' experience.

I will refer to the commander of our leading battalion, Captain S. Sergeyev. He is a genuine master. Wherever one has the occasion to be next to him--on the range, rifle range, tank driving grounds, classroom, or firing area--everywhere the battalion commander learns himself and teaches subordinates and seeks ways to intensify the training process. It was in this very battalion that innovators' suggestions were recently introduced which permitted improving the capabilities of the field base.

We understand well: we still have to do the main thing. The work ahead is important. But if each of us actually begins restructuring with himself as the party requires, success will be assured.

6367

CSO: 1801/149

CONFERENCE OF MOSCOW MD PARTY AKTIV

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Colonel G. Lastochkin: "At the Beginning of a Difficult Journey: Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] The ideas of restructuring and acceleration are being seized even more by people and they are being reflected in our deeds--such was the overall conclusion of participants in the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District party aktiv meeting.

The meeting discussed the results of the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in implementing its decisions. Of course, this required analyzing the progress of restructuring, its problems, and ways for making the work of personnel more active from the point of view of personnel policy. The reporting speaker Colonel General V. Arkhipov, commander of the district's troops, and communists who spoke in the debates named those managers who are developing a feeling of something new in themselves and who are doing everything so that now is the time to act in the spirit of restructuring, and subordinates to learn to work efficiently in accordance with time requirements.

For example, the influence on improvement in management activities, the rendering of assistance, and ensuring the supervision of subordinate forces on the part of the district's directorates headed by Major Generals V. Vodyakhin and V. Simonov and Colonel N. Buday were strengthened. The guards motorized rifle unit, which is commanded by Guards Colonel G. Andreyev, is the best one not only in the district, but also in the ground forces, and in many respects this is due to the outstanding personality of the commander and his operating style. The party committees and bureaus where officers S. Shulga, B. Vorobyev, N. Kramarenko, and Yu. Lopunov are secretaries are operating actively and creatively. The party organizations here have considerable influence on solving tasks for strengthening discipline and combat readiness.

And, nevertheless, it is impossible to flatter oneself with those changes that have occurred. Restructuring has just begun, the participants of the party aktiv meeting said, and it will be difficult and somewhat painful. The force of

inertia is great. Many communists are still faced with changing their operating style, the style of managing subordinates, and getting rid of superficiality and formalism in organizing things and working with people.

The question concerning the necessity for each manager to arm himself with new criteria for evaluating his own activities was sharply raised in the speeches of Colonel General I. Repin, a member of the military council and chief of the district's political directorate, Colonel A. Marin, Lieutenant Colonel N. Kiselev, and others. It is even more important to rely on the energy, initiative, political consciousness, and activity of people. It is necessary to measure the final result of all efforts by the measure of actual combat. We soldiers exist in order to be ready at any moment to immediately and reliably defend the country.

Frequently these efforts are evaluated by some kind of intermediate, and so secondary too, criteria. Thus, when there was a formal increase in evaluation indicators, the level of the actual troop training was reduced here and there. Vulgar simplification in combat training is still being slowly overcome in some units and subunits [podrazdeleniye] (units of the Kantemir Guards Tank Division and a number of the district's tank training subunits were named). The inclusion of subunit personnel in training exercises occasionally does not exceed 65 percent. As an inspection showed, for the time being more than half of the trainees are not being kept within the standards in a number of subunits of one of the motorized rifle regiments. Serious shortcomings in the training and indoctrination process are typical of the Gorkiy Higher Military School of Rear Services, the Kolomna Higher Artillery Command School, the Smolensk Higher Antiaircraft Missile Engineering School, and the Tambov Higher Military Aviation Pilots' School. In many cases the work of military construction workers is poorly organized, and here and there defective output, rush jobs, and crash work have become a chronic illness.

And most often the shortcomings are explained not by the fact that commanders, headquarters, political organs, and party organizations are not working enough, but by the fact that they are not working as time requires. For example, this was said about the officers V. Lavrishchev, I. Besedin, and I. Shamrayev. One cannot say that they did not know about the state of affairs in the sections entrusted to them, and the district's military council and political directorate did not take the proper measures. But old approaches frequently have an effect here too, and supervision of the implementation of specified plans was poorly accomplished.

The necessity for more objective consideration of the human factor in personnel activities was emphasized in the speeches of communists Yu. Vladimirov, Ye. Statsenko, S. Andreyev, and others. This presumes a vigorous rejection of sheer bureaucratic administration, dealing with distortions in disciplinary practice and rudeness, concern for people, and closeness to them. It is necessary to rely better on the strength of the public. For the time being the indoctrinational potential of general meetings of military service personnel, workers, and employees; officer meetings; and comrades' courts of honor of officers and warrant officers is not high enough. The proper activity of people's control organs is not being maintained everywhere. The force of the effect of a women's

council on strengthening families and bringing up the rising generation is not being used in full measure. The influence of party organizations on increasing the activity and authority of the army Komsomol is weak.

The latter was confirmed by a case such as this: the work of 73 VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] bureaus and 100 Komsomol group organizations was recognized as unsatisfactory during the course of the present reviews and selections. Many trade union committees and their managers--especially at the Bryansk, Gorkiy, and Vladimir garrisons--which are not devoting enough attention to efficiently organizing the labor of workers and employees and to creating good living conditions, medical service, and rest and relaxation for them, are not at the level of demands that are being made on them by events.

Personnel resolve everything--that is self-evident. If the communist managers I. Kimalaynen, I. Malinin, and M. Belov treat themselves in an exacting manner and are constantly searching for ways for the best solution to problems, then their subordinates also achieve high results. If the political workers Yu. Bobrov, E. Yakovlev, G. Prokudin, P. Lebedev, and A. Lyakhovskiy set such high standards for their own work and conduct and are good organizers of the ideological life of the collectives, then the return in the soldiers' affairs is the proper one also. While speaking about this at the party aktiv meeting, communists A. Noskov, V. Patrashchuk, and Yu. Erin emphasized the importance of a personal demand: how each communist participates in restructuring, and what he has done personally.

On the other hand, there are also those who are not passing the examinations of restructuring. At the meeting it was stated that in the district there are quite a number of officers who were brought up on humble demands and are ready to promise everything, but by no means are always capable of realistically organizing the implementation of tasks that were set and even their own solutions.

There are errors present too in the placement of personnel. While promoting one officer or another according to service, commanders, political organs, and the workers of personnel organs basically rely on his questionnaire data and they do not get to know the people locally who are in the file. Is that not why then it is necessary to make promoted workers like these answerable in a party and official sense, as it was with Colonel G. Sorokin? The Gorkiy Oblast military commander Major General P. Yefimov and some other communist leaders--Lieutenant Colonels V. Prokofyev, V. Stenyayev, and V. Zelenskiy--are not showing the proper effort in their work. In one of the regiments it has been necessary to change three commanders in 3 years. A case like the following also is an indication of the poor studying of personnel: for a long time at the Kantemir Guards Tank Division they could not select four officers for company commander positions out of the dozens of platoon commanders who were recommended for promotion. There are examples too of a different kind: during this year Colonel G. Chernichenko certified an absolute majority of subordinate officers as not conforming to the positions being occupied, and that in no way reflects the true situation. All these are examples of neglecting personnel work.

In their speeches comrades N. Logvinov, T. Kuznetsov, Yu. Vasyutin, and S. Kononov spoke in this connection for giving strict obligatoriness to a rule like the following: consider the opinion of party organizations and the public when solving personnel problems. The most precise data about a person are the testimonials of those who live and work side by side and serve with him, and even the most authoritative paper with imposing signatures and seals pales before this. Only then will one succeed in avoiding errors in personnel work and separating the energetic nature of a proposed promoted worker from fussiness and his businesslike efficiency from narrow-mindedness, confidence in his strengths and abilities from self-confidence, and principledness from self-conceit.

Questions on the Marxist-Leninist training of personnel, their profound studying of the theory and practice of restructuring, and a strengthening of party influence on the quality of commander training occupied an important place in speeches at the meeting.

It was especially noted that the one-man management of a commander or a chief must be based on his high-principled character, diligence, and personal exemplariness in everything and on his ability to rely on party and Komsomol organizations and to organically connect job authority and personal authority. The focus of all indoctrinational efforts of party organizations must be in the lower military collectives. It is necessary to more effectively teach commanders and political workers the forms and methods of work in uniting the multinational military collectives and radically improving military discipline.

Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, spoke at the party aktiv meeting.

Army General S. Postnikov, first deputy commander-in-chief of ground forces, and I. Larin, first deputy department head of CPSU Central Committee administrative organs, participated in the work of the meeting.

CSO: 1801/156

EDITORIAL ON NEED TO STEP UP ANTI-ALCOHOL EFFORT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Establish and Maintain a Healthy Way of Life"]

[Text] It is difficult to represent restructuring in all realms of life in our society without a moral renewal of the person and purification from everything that interferes with his harmonious development and constructive labor and undermines his spiritual and physical health. The party line for overcoming such negative phenomena as drunkenness and alcoholism is actively supported by the people. Drunkenness has been noticeably limited. But we are still faced with doing a great deal in order to completely and finally eradicate this social evil. Including in the armed forces.

In the campaign for establishing and maintaining a sober way of life and high standards of working and living conditions the most has been achieved where they knew how to give a systemic and pressing nature to the anti-alcohol propaganda; provided for the unity of organizational, administrative, legal, and ideological measures; and efficiently coordinated the efforts of commanders, political organs, headquarters, and party and public organizations where they do not forget that the front of the campaign against drunkenness also passes both through the officers' quarters, through the unit's enlisted club and the officers' club, and through the stadium and the gymnasium.

By way of illustration, work on establishing and maintaining a healthy way of life has been highly effective at the aviation garrison where Lieutenant Colonel V. Yurkayev, a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, serves. Through all forms of work here they are exposing the antisocial essence of drunkenness; skillfully finding ways for overcoming and crushing habits that are associated with intoxicating drinking bouts on the occasion of awarding the next scheduled military rank, a job promotion, or a birthday; and striving in a new way to observe an important event in a person's life in a light and lofty manner. Days off on a military post have become genuine holidays of cheerfulness and health. Everyone is participating in sports events, games, and amusements: officers, warrant officers, soldiers, and wives and children of military personnel. Collective nature visits, ice fishing contests, and winter soccer matches are being established as a tradition. And if people are united and know how to both work and relax, then their job goes on swimmingly too.

Unfortunately, things have not been organized this way everywhere. The anti-alcohol propaganda in many units is poor in form and shallow in content. The authoritative word of specialists--let's say, military medical personnel and lawyers who are able to influence an audience both by force of scientific fact and by force of personal conviction--is seldom heard. For the time being there is no consistency in the propaganda of the moral aim for absolute sobriety as a professional trait of an officer. Occasionally emphasis is being placed on solving current and special problems in indoctrinational work with personnel. And, in fact, army and navy service with its inherent characteristics and strict regulations makes it possible to successfully impart to young soldiers an immunity to drunkenness for their entire life and to form an attitude that is intolerant towards it. Readers' conferences and other forms that are structured on dialogue and the lively exchange of opinions still have not occupied a fitting place in the indoctrinational process associated with overcoming negative phenomena and discussing movies and thematic television programs.

Junior officers and military school graduates are especially keenly experiencing the lack of skills necessary for indoctrinating subordinates in the spirit of intolerance towards alcoholic liquor. Arming them with an arsenal of effective indoctrinational means is the duty of social sciences departments, course officers, the entire teaching staff, and the party and Komsomol organizations of VUZ's.

The discontinuity between word and deed, the unprincipledness, and the insincerity of educators are causing great damage to the campaign against drunkenness and to establishing and maintaining a healthy way of life. For example, calls for improving the organization of spare time and overcoming harmful habits are heard no more infrequently in the tank regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel N. Klimenko than in other units. But a response is not found among everyone. In many respects it is because the regimental commander and some other headquarters officers themselves are not giving up drinking bouts with alcoholic liquor. And, in fact, you will not replace a personal example with anything.

You will not replace the daily indoctrinational influence of prescribed order, the high exactingness of commanders and chiefs, and specific preventive work with anything either. A commander's and headquarters' rigid supervision of fulfillment of the daily regimen; intense instruction with the full scope of all categories of military personnel; and efficient organization of guard duty, 24-hour duty detail, and garrison patrol mean a lot. The slightest infractions of regulations for the storage and expenditure of alcohol allocated for technical needs and narcotic drugs are unpardonable. One cannot be reconciled with the fact that up until now here and there they have been permitting trade in alcoholic liquor near military posts and military training institutions.

It is important that the exactingness of commanders and chiefs and strict disciplinary measures towards violators are supported by just such a principled position of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the officer community. Sometimes infractions are discussed and evaluated privately in a narrow circle. Thus inspections conducted in a number of military districts, groups of forces, and fleets have shown: more than half of the military personnel, employees, and workers of the Soviet Army and Navy who during the past year

have permitted infractions associated with the use of alcoholic beverages were not subjected to the measures of public influence, and they did not answer in the face of their comrades. Primary party organizations, which have a complete picture of each of its members' way of life, are not always principled and uncompromising in struggling for the honest and pure manner of a party member.

Without the active participation of women's councils it is impossible to establish and maintain healthy principles in everyday life and to set up spare time in terms of today. Drunkenness is family dramas and crippled destinies. Who, if not a women's council, best of all knows where trouble ripens. In fact, today Drunkenness is concealed in homes and therefore it lends itself to control in a more difficult manner. The opportunities among women's councils are extensive: from kind participation in the making of a young family that is not getting firmly established to exacting personal conversation and a peculiarly distinctive "court of honor," if there is a necessity for a measure like this too. New nonalcoholic ceremonies, street holidays, clubs according to interests, reviews of artistic amateur performances, sports arrangements--all this is feasible, when commanders and political workers have close, constructive contacts with the women's community.

The experience of the campaign for establishing and maintaining sobriety, a healthy way of life, and order in one's everyday life has a special price. The important task of military councils, commanders, headquarters and political organs, and the military press is to summarize and propagandize it with care and to support everything new and progressive that has proved effective in practice.

It is not easy to overcome negative phenomena that have had time to be converted into habits and customs. Drunkenness does not retreat on its own. In order to eradicate it it is necessary to intensify our efforts, conduct work actively and in a pressing manner, and in full measure use those auspicious opportunities that our time itself presents--the time for a vigorous campaign against everything that interferes with moving forward.

9889

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GSFG PARTY COMMISSION SECRETARY ON RESTRUCTURING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Agafonov, secretary of the party commission attached to the political directorate of the Group Soviet Forces in Germany: "There Will Be No Exception to the Rules: Party Life--How Restructuring is Proceeding"]

[Text] 1. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN YOUR COLLECTIVE AND IN YOUR WORK SECTION? TELL ABOUT THE MOST SIGNIFICANT THINGS.

2. WHAT IS INTERFERING, AND WHAT PROBLEMS AND WAYS FOR SOLVING THEM ARE SEEN?

1. Restructuring is the campaign for a new working and living standard, businesslike efficiency, and spirituality. I would say the party commissions are on the cutting edge of it. They are accomplishing the most important functions of party control and indoctrination of communists, and they are standing on guard of the purity of the party ranks. Right now it is especially important to strengthen supervision of the progress of restructuring. This was talked about also in the CPSU Central Committee at a recent conference of party control commission chairmen and party commission secretaries at which I also had the occasion to be present.

What has changed in our work? As was emphasized also at the 27th Party Congress and at the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, communist managers must set the tone in restructuring. The approach itself of the political directorate of the group of forces and the party commission attached to the political directorate towards this category of party members has changed. By way of illustration, during the entire year of 1985 our party commission did not hear a single communist manager at the group level. Now the situation has changed sharply.

I remember well how they talked with Major General L. Shcherbakov, deputy commander-in-chief for armament. The complaints against him were serious ones: at a number of subunits [podrazdeleniye] things were bad with equipment maintenance. The feeling of responsibility among officials responsible for it had become dull. Shortcomings in the work of Major General Shcherbakov's subordinates, and indeed his personal ones too, were distinctly evident because of all this. So the question concerned them too. And things improved. And, in fact one would think, it was "touched" by simple, frank party conversation.

And it is not said casually that restructuring is a struggle of the new with the old. The psychology that has taken shape in the past frequently slows down matters and even challenges them. At first some comrades attempted rather unceremoniously to preach the following: they say, can you imagine what you are doing? This, they say, is a blow to one's prestige and this is almost an "undermining of the foundation" and so forth. They ran to complain. But both the military council and the political directorate are keeping a hard line at this point. They (and we in the party commission also) explain this by the fact that it is necessary to learn to respect the laws of the party and to learn to work under the conditions of an expansive intraparty democracy.

Here is something else I would like to single out. The "honest and pure manner" formula itself has compelled us to pay the most serious attention to the manifestation of morality. It is no secret that frequently in the past businesslike qualities and successes on the job overshadowed morality. We are all witnesses to what a one-sided regard like this for a person and shutting ones eyes like this to flaws in the conduct of a communist, and his duplicity, can lead to.

Duplicity in one's attitude towards restructuring itself is especially dangerous. And there is a category of people like this. Just recently we instituted rigorous proceedings against the communist officers A. Mogilevskiy and L. Veremiyevich. From the rostrum both of them delivered fervent speeches about restructuring, but they also did not think about improving their methods of work. They called for modesty and decency--they themselves began their service in the unit with the fact that they arranged cushy jobs for their wives. They talked about the necessity for intensifying the campaign against alcoholism, but they themselves frequently turned out to be participants in a drinking bout, and they were the organizers of it. Severe reprimands with entry on their communist registration card, I think, will serve as a good lesson not only for them.

However, there are party organizations that close their eyes to similar manifestations of cynicism, and I cannot call it otherwise. And this is one more problem in the solution of which we are actively participating: to raise the principledness and sharpness of party organizations' reacting to shortcomings.

V. Ivanovskiy, a former deputy chief of one of the military trading organizations and an employee of the Soviet Army, abused his official position and lead an amoral way of life, but in the party organization they closed their eyes to everything. And when Ivanovskiy completely let himself go, they announced to him, they said, that a severe reprimand was enough for him. Is it "enough" for a person who forgot that he is a communist and who did not care a hang about the things that are sacred to us? The party commission attached to the political department expelled him from the ranks of the CPSU and we, having examined Ivanovskiy's appeal, left the decision that was made in force.

But that is not enough. Major General L. Timin, a member of the party commission attached to the political directorate of the group of forces, was charged with bringing this decision to the communists of the military trade organization, pointing out the unscrupulousness of the party organization, and rendering

assistance to the secretary and the aktiv in improving the condition of the party atmosphere. This is one more urgent form of work taken on by the party commission.

I would like to note one more point like this. We are actively trying through our own forms and means to put into practice the requirement of the military council and the political directorate concerning the more extensive manifestation of our own party spirit by each communist. The demand is growing for the political and moral aspects of work. For example, this was shown graphically when we heard the account of communist Colonel V. Gurulev. One would think he was thoroughly prepared. At first he conducted himself in a confident manner. But then they began to ask him how he motivates communists and those who are his subordinates in terms of service to work in a new way. The officer immediately sank. But the questions they asked him were generally just simple ones: with whom from among the communists did he meet during his last temporary duty assignment? Did he happen to talk with the secretary of the party organization? Did he happen to attend a party meeting? Did he give a lecture in front of personnel? Can he name the specific results of his work with people? A similar analysis helps to improve one's methods of work.

Speaking as a whole, the party commissions of units [soyedineniye] also are even more actively taking on an approach like this. If in 1985 half of them generally did not use the measure of party indoctrination and influence in the form of comradely criticism and party reprimands, directives, and notices, then by the next year the picture had changed dramatically. Just during the last quarter, dozens and dozens of communist managers--and, if one might say so, ones of high rank--felt the measures of party influence on them. Undoubtedly this was reflected in the style of their work and it increased responsibility and initiative.

2. What is still interfering? A lot. Well, even if it is the same old "double standard" psychology.

Not so long ago Colonel V. Vilkov committed a serious infraction. He was confident that, if a person of a little lower rank were in his place, for sure he would take final leave of his party card, but they only slightly rebuked Vilkov in the party commission attached to the political department. And at the same time the number of "rank and file" communists who have punishments was increasing sharply in the unit. The selective approach is in being: they make a demand depending on ranks and job. Of course, it is necessary to improve this, and we are improving it.

The chronic disease of the "double standard" is still being manifested in striving to take some communists away from under the criticism of party organizations. Once the secretary, Lieutenant Colonel A. Lozovoy, had to personally express serious grievances concerning the party commission attached to the political department of the headquarters and directorates of the group of forces. Examining his personal records, they gave an easy time to Colonel V. Yakovlev, a party member. It passed the primary party organization. Openness and genuine party principledness--this is just what there still is not enough of. The inertia of the past is strong.

We'll say frankly that restructuring has exacerbated relations, somebody's interests and ambitions are being affected, and sometimes it amounts to a squaring of personal accounts with those who do not condone shortcomings. Here it is necessary to show vigilance, because some people in the name of restructuring are skillfully disguising their hostility toward party criticism. We had to take Senior Lieutenant V. Strilchik, an airfield operations company commander who was expelled from the party, under protection. Of course, he has shortcomings in his service. Having been against abuses, and though he showed principledness that is worthy of a communist, in this case he himself seriously suffered from those with whom his position began to interfere. His persecutors had to answer with all severity.

I honestly want to tell you the truth that demagogues are interfering rather strongly. Here is a kind of phenomenon too. People who are pursuing personal goals and demagogically criticizing everyone and everything are attempting to come out in the name of restructuring. They are inflicting harm to the overall matter that is no less than those who oppose changes, if it can be expressed this way, silently. It is not easy to expose a demagogue, but sooner or later he betrays himself. And we must be consistent and principled. An event with Lieutenant Colonel P. Povnich was affirmed even more strongly in a position like this of members of our party commission. Having lost his honor and virtue, and committing improper deeds, he completely discredited himself as a communist. And he was expelled from the party. And now he is, what is called, giving signals to all levels of authority, posing as "one who was undeservedly victimized," and reporting about shortcomings that he kept "in reserve."

Principled demand and an intensifying concern for the honest and pure manner of a party member--we will persistently put this aim of the party into practice and, as the saying goes, without any exceptions to the rules.

9889

CSO: 1801/156

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA FEATURE ON MULTINATIONAL UNITS

Role of Komsomol in Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Capt 3d Rank R. Mikhalev, Northern Fleet: "On a Komsomol Travel Order"]

[Text] Next year will be the 50th anniversary of the patronage by the Kazakhstan Komsomol organization over the Red Banner cruiser "Kirov." It accepted strong ties with the republic's youth as a baton from its celebrated predecessor, the nuclear missile cruiser "Kirov."

We maintain permanent ties with the Alma-Ata machine-building plant imeni S. M. Kirov, the central department store of the republic's capital, and the kolkhoz imeni M. I. Kalinin. Our delegations periodically visit these collectives and render assistance in the conduct of military-patriotic work and in preparing the youth for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces. In which regard, the composition of these delegations includes only those who won this right in stubborn competition and achieved the highest results in combat and political training. Now, for example, competition has been widely initiated in the crew for the right to a trip to the 16th Kazakhstan Komsomol Congress which is opening soon.

And guests from Alma-Ata and other cities of the republic regularly visit the cruiser.

Many seamen and petty officers of the "Kirov" came to the ship on Komsomol travel orders. Many of them serve, for example, in the chemical service which I head.

Envoys from the Kazakhstan Komsomol are usually very conscientious people who are accustomed to labor and to discipline. They, such as Seaman M. Iskakov, let us say, become good specialists. Although this does not come to some of them without strain. For example, I had already noted long ago that those who come from the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan usually take longer to master a specialty. I began to look for the explanation of this. And it turned out that they know the Russian language somewhat poorer than their fellow countrymen. A seaman of the same nationality but who knows well both the specialty and the Russian language was assigned to each such Kazakh seaman.

The same Senior Seaman Iskakov taught Seaman S. Bodybayev both the language and work at his battle station. Now Suinbay Bodybayev is already a petty officer 2d class and himself is successfully training young seamen.

Or, let us say, how does the transfer of a battle station by a serviceman being released to the reserve to a newcomer proceed? We try to do it in such a way that a station which is under the management of a seaman or petty officer who arrived on a Komsomol travel order is transferred to a newcomer--also a Komsomol emissary. This permits increasing the responsibility of people for the excellent servicing of a battle station. And what people can achieve if they serve responsibly and with enthusiasm is shown by the section chief, Petty Officer 2d Class K. Kabulov. He has more than 10 awards for excellent combat training. Kabulov's training plan which he implemented on lessons in specialty was adjudged to be exemplary and was taken for placement in the exhibition of a branch of the Northern Fleet's museum on the submarine K-21.

During my service on the "Kirov" I also had the occasion to work with a person who proved to be unworthy of a recommendation by the republic's Komsomol. Until recently D. Zhakamanov (former chief of section, former petty officer 2d class, former communist) was in good standing both in the chemical service and on the ship. More exactly--until his trip on leave. He returned from home, as they say, completely different. Or rather, a person which he actually was and who was not discerned either by those who sent him to serve on the "Kirov" or by us, his commanders. Gross violations of discipline by Zhakamanov followed.

It may be a single instance but, it is believed, it provides an additional reason for the republic's Komsomol personnel to look at their activity more exactly.

The vexing instance also forced us to study the people who arrive on the ship more attentively and especially individually and to use more actively the sense of collective responsibility of emissaries of the Kazakhstan Komsomol for the behavior of each one. The following fact shows how great were the results from this. Recently, Seaman A. Toksanbayev went to the ship's political deputy, Captain 2d Rank V. Obukhov. He came to request permission to assemble for a discussion of the behavior of Seaman K. Obrazon who, by his attitude toward service, cast a shadow over his Kazakh fellow servicemen. The political officer himself was present at the talk and directed it. And the result proved to be extremely significant. The frank conversation based on principle helped all to be even more convinced in the striving to serve on the ship conscientiously and honestly and to be worthy of the harmonious multinational collective.

Tashkent Mother Writes of Sons

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Zukhra Asadullayeva, Tashkent: "I Am Calm About My Children"]

[Text] In one of his recent letters my son Makhmud, who is serving in the Southern Group of Forces, tells about an exercise in which he participated together with fellow servicemen. Mutual help and mutual assistance as well as firm friendship helped the men to cope with their mission successfully.

He likes army service, Makhmud writes. It helped him to acquire many new friends among the youngsters of various nationalities and to temper his character.

Two of my four sons have already completed service in the ranks of the Armed Forces. Erken served as a tankman in Central Asia, and Abdulla--as a machine-gunner in Afghanistan. Both accomplished their military duty with honor. And now they recall with warmth the harmonious, international army family. Abdulla is especially grateful to his combat comrades. In one of the battles with the dushman he was wounded; his comrades reliably covered his evacuation by fire and the military medics helped him to regain his health quickly. Among them were Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs....

Now 17-year-old Mamon is preparing for army service. For the present he is working at the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni V. P. Chkalov. In daily talks his older brothers give the younger one good advice: the main thing is to strengthen soldierly comradeship and to respect the national dignity of fellow servicemen.

"Khop-mayli," Mamon usually replies to the advice of his older brothers, which means: everything will be OK.

Tajik Now Officer Candidate

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Officer Candidate S. Kalandarov, Alma-Ata: "My Choice"]

[Text] I was born and grew up in the Tajik village of Mershikor, Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Of what do the boys in our kray dream from childhood? To stand on their own feet a little more rapidly in order to help their parents in the cotton field, in the gardens, and in the vineyard s and in the pastures of their "Pakhtakor" kolkhoz.

I gave birth to a dream--to become an officer. Back in the eighth grade I visited the rayon military commissariat without my parents' knowledge. I met with the military commissar himself. Through an interpreter (I did not know Russian then) I asked whether I could enter a military school. The first thing, the military commissar asked me to pull myself up on the horizontal bar. I could not.

"Yes, lad, you have little chance," said the officer. "But there is still time--two years ahead. If you don't give yourself an easy time, you can prepare yourself. But you should begin even today."

And I began to implement his advice.

At moments of doubt concerning my choice I looked at the wartime photograph in which my grandfather, Giyes Nosirovich, was photographed with his combat comrades --representatives of various nationalities. I don't remember my grandfather; he died after the war from the wounds which he had received. But in our family, they often recall the pride with which he told about his fellow soldiers, about the frontline brotherhood of Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Georgians, Uzbeks....

And my conversation with my parents when I announced my decision turned out not at all as I had imagined. "You know, little son, I have grown cotton all my life," said my father. "And my grandfathers and great-grandfathers were engaged in the same thing. Cotton needs water, the heat of the sun, and human hands. But cotton grows only under a peaceful sky. So here's what I think: people cannot get by without cotton, but peace, on the guard of which our army is standing, is more important to all of us. You are selecting a sacred cause. But if you select it--do not retreat, do not fear difficulties...."

So, with such a parental order I found myself within the walls of the Alma-Ata Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev.

Now I am studying in the fourth, graduating course. I am convinced: the road which I selected is my road and I do not dream of another road. I will always be grateful to Senior Lieutenant P. Konovalov, fellow classmates Sergeants A. Golozubov and R. Zhaksylykov, and officer candidates A. Malkov, A. Randyuk, and T. Khalimov for their help.

I acquired much in the school. I am now mastering the Russian language to perfection and rid myself of three's. On my probationary work I received thanks from the commander. Last spring, the communists of the company accepted me as a candidate member of the CPSU.

Now only one thing makes me sad: the last months of training remain and soon we part and go to our units. But I am confident that in the new collectives each of us will strengthen and multiply this priceless property of ours--friendship and brotherhood.

I am writing to the newspaper to say thanks to my comrades in the school. And with one more goal: let my example help my fellow-countrymen and the youths from other republics to become firmly convinced in the thought of the lofty calling and accessibility of the profession of officer.

Latvian Discusses Military Service

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Sgt (Res) Ya. Lurin, Hero of Socialist Labor, Riga: "I Recall Service"]

[Text] Not so long ago I visited my Lithuanian friend, Yuozas Lege. We visit each other fairly frequently. Such has been our custom since the time of our active service in the army. And during the meetings we speak Russian (he is Lithuanian, I am Latvian). A fact, as is said, that is natural for our life. And if one considers it carefully: how much stands behind it! In it there is the graphic confirmation of the fact that our army service became a genuine school of the friendship of peoples, a school of internationalism. Confirmation that the Russian language became the language of international intercourse. And it will be no exaggeration to say that the language of the great Russian people drew us together and helped us to understand one another.

I always recall my years of service with greatest gratitude. Somehow, it so turned out that prior to the army I was not attracted to sports. I even feared

to approach the horizontal bar: my comrades laugh at my helplessness. But in the army, willynilly: "To the apparatus!" And oh, it was difficult to become accustomed to the great physical loads and to the strict discipline and to enter into the energetic rhythm of army life.

Already after a half year of service I noted: it seemed to be a little easier to serve, you see. Really, I clearly changed for the better externally--I became stronger and my muscles filled with strength. I was attracted to mountain climbing and I was awarded the title of "Instructor-Mountain Climber." We climbed to the snowy peaks in a bunch--Russian, Uzbek, and Ukrainian lads....

At first, service was also difficult for me because I had mastered Russian poorly. Comrades came to help me as they did in everything. They included commanders Captain L. Kosach, Senior Lieutenant A. Ryskin, and the same Senior Sergeant Yu. Lege who had mastered the language well with the assistance of comrades. And I studied everything with diligence, not only the Russian language. By the end of my service I had become deputy platoon leader.

Even then, in the army, here is what I had pondered. How it was important nevertheless for each draftee to master the Russian language well regardless of nationality. This is required by the very nature of the army and its purpose. For in battle they will not give commands in different languages. I say frankly: I scolded myself because I did not really understand this prior to my service. I am writing about this in the hope that my lessons will help future servicemen to draw the correct conclusions.

Here for many years already I have been working in the "Stroymekhanizatsiya" [Trust of the Administration for the Mechanization of Special Construction and Installation Operations] in the city of Riga. And all this time I remain loyal to the specialty which I selected one day--fitter-welder. Here I received the recognition of the collective and comrades. I was awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor. I take part in public matters as a member of the republic trade union committee for workers of construction and industrial construction materials and a member of the people's control group.

I believe that my family life also developed fortunately. Immediately after the army I became acquainted with my future wife, Lidiya Konstantinovna. We raised two daughters, Zoya and Svetlana. Everyone in our family speaks Latvian and Russian equally well.

In short, I am boundlessly grateful to our dear army for much that I have today.

Veteran Recounts Multinational War Comrades

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by G. Kokozashvili, full bearer of the Order of Glory, Tbilisi: "I Appeal to You, Grandsons"]

[Text] I recently received two letters from my grandsons in the army. Zaza is serving for the second year in the Moscow Military District, and the younger one, Giya (he was called up recently) wrote from the Baltic. These letters greatly pleased me. And really, how can one not be pleased if all is well with his grandsons.

The platoon where Zaza serves is the leading platoon. Representatives of seven nationalities were assembled in it. They live harmoniously, as one family. My grandson writes that he became an expert in training. Giya also has a good start. He has also found friends.

I read the letters from my grandsons and recalled my days at the front and the first battle on the approaches to Ordzhonikidze. The fascists tried to capture Sukhar-skoye Canyon to reach the Georgia Military Road. But however much they attacked, the courage of the battalion of cadets of the Caspian Naval School which we mortarmen supported could not be smashed.

After the war, visiting the place of that battle near the settlement of Mayramadag, I saw an obelisk. And on it the names of Kolesnikov, Trifonov, Gazizov, Khutsishvili. Russians, Tatars, Georgians.... The sons of many fraternal peoples of our great country gave their lives here.

Yes, each one of us felt the force of fraternal friendship on himself here. I remember that in the area of Baksanskiy Canyon our mortar battery supported the infantrymen with fire. The positions changed hands several times. During one of the attacks I was wounded and lost consciousness. When I came to, my comrades reported that a Kazakh named Timur had carried me from the battlefield. Can one really forget such a thing?

And with what attention and concern I was surrounded by Georgian and Russian nurses and Azerbaijani doctors of one of the Baku military hospitals. Thanks to their sensitivity and good care I got back on my feet quickly and returned to formation.

...I will never forget our chief of section, Sergeant A. Filimonov. He was very strict and demanding and he always had fatherly concern for us, his subordinates. It was the unusual bravery of the soldiers and, at the same time, a person who was very good by his nature. The sergeant died during the liberation of the Donbas. I was entrusted to be the chief of section. I tried to be worthy of the fallen comrade's memory.

I ended the war in Berlin. I fired the last round from my cannon in the area of the Reichstag. After the victory, I returned to the machine-building plant in my dear Tbilisi and began to work as the leader of a brigade of mechanics. People of the most diverse nationalities worked in our collective. Here, too, I was again convinced of how great is that force--the feeling of fellowship and the friendship of our peoples.

I have been retired for several years already. Having completed his service in the army my son Tristan followed in my footsteps and is working at the same plant. And here my grandsons have already become defenders of the motherland. In appealing to them and to their comrades in arms, I would like to say: cherish our friendship and brotherhood, which were tempered in battles, as the apple of your eye.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

QUESTION OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN WAKE OF SEVEROMORSK

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Article: "The Living Conditions of a Military Post"]

[Text] In examining the question, "On the Facts of Interruptions in the Heat Supply for the Populations of the Cities of Gorkiy and Murmansk Oblasts," the CPSU Central Committee also gave a principled evaluation to serious shortcomings in the city of Severomorsk. The carelessness and unconcern of officials in preparing the municipal services for winter became the reason for them. The normal life of the fleet garrison was disrupted.

Unfortunately, this is not the sole instance of the irresponsible attitude of commanders, political officers, and rear services specialists to the preparation of power facilities and municipal services of military posts for winter. "Help to reorganize the commander of our unit, the chief of the housing directorate, B. Mustafin, and the chairman of the ispolkom of the city Soviet of People's Deputies, in their work," the residents of one of the garrisons of the Strategic Rocket Forces persistently ask in their letter. "They are indifferent to our needs. They speak beautiful words and make promises, but here you don't expect things to happen. The batteries in our quarters are absolutely cold or barely warm.... For the fourth year we are unable to eliminate the mass of omissions left by the military builders...." "We are freezing in our quarters," it says in a telegram from the Nth garrison of the Baltic Fleet. "In the boiler house and the corresponding levels they justify the poor heating by a lack of coal...." "How long will this continue?" asks Major A. Varfolomeyev who serves in one of the garrisons of the Air Force. "Why aren't we accomplishing the requirements of the party concerning the preparation of enterprises, structures, and residential buildings for this winter?..."

There can be only one answer: because of the lack of administrative abilities and the negligence of officials. The command and party committees locally should give a most exacting evaluation to such phenomena. For in many military posts where the barracks and residential buildings were repaired and heated in good time, the boiler rooms and heat lines were tested, and fuel was brought in, the cold does not hamper the clear course of the training process and the service of the personnel.

Of course, even with the exceptional importance and acuteness of problems connected with preparations for winter and the organization of normal vital activity

of the military posts in the period of cold weather, questions of good order are not limited to them. The living conditions of a military post are a capacious concept. Housing and trade, the activity of the cultural-educational and medical institutions, municipal services and bath and laundry servicing.... The fitness for work and attitude of people and, in the last analysis, organization, discipline, and the level of combat readiness of units and ships depend on their condition to a considerable degree.

The Communist Party considers the steady rise in the popular well-being to be one of the basic tasks of its social policy. For its accomplishment in the Armed Forces commanders, political officers, and party organizations utilize all available possibilities. In recent years there has been an increase in the scales of housing construction and the material and technical base of the food, medical, and clothing services, and cultural-educational institutions and military trade were increased. This was furthered to a great extent by the Army-Wide Inspection Competition for the Best Garrison for Material and Living Conditions.

An inspection-competition is now taking place for the best living conditions of a military district, group of forces, fleet, large unit, troop unit, and subunit. According to the results of its first stage, named among the leaders were the units where officers B. Kumaneyev (Odessa Military District) and S. Lanovik (Leningrad Military District) serve.

But requirements are constantly growing. What was posed as an example even yesterday can no longer satisfy today. This was discussed with all concern at a session of the military council of the Carpathian Military District. Although this district is considered to be one of the best in the Armed Forces for material and living conditions, here the housing problem remains acute in a number of places and municipal structures and engineer systems require renovation. In some military posts for a long time proper attention has not been given to the condition of boiler rooms and the repair of purification structures and water supply systems, because of which interruptions occur in the supply of heat and water and the operation of dining rooms and other facilities is disrupted.

Shortcomings of this type are typical for a number of garrisons of the Turkestan, Transbaykal, and North Caucasus Military Districts and the Northern and Pacific Fleets. This is frequently explained by the fact that the forces and resources allocated for logistic and everyday living support are distributed without consideration of the top priority tasks and are dispersed and at times used with impermissible extravagance--for example, for the erection of luxurious traffic regulating points, expensive fences, and so forth. This practice should be decisively condemned. Just as the fact that a large amount of resources is sometimes allocated to exemplary, standard posts which, as it is customary to consider, determine the appearance of the district, group of forces, and fleet to the detriment of others. Such a selective approach to the good order of the posts is evaluated validly by people as violation of the principle of social justice. This shows once again that living conditions are not only a material category, but also a political and moral one.

An improvement in the living conditions in military posts will be furthered by the decision adopted concerning the rendering of paid services by troop units, institutions, military educational institutions, enterprises, and organizations of the Ministry of Defense--from the individual sewing of clothing and footwear

to the manufacturing of furniture, from the erection of structures for gardening associations and cooperative garages to the repair and maintenance of personal means of transport. For these innovations to be genuinely established and bring value and a real return, administrators should display sharpness, quickness, and initiative.

A vital matter for commanders, political organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations is to attract all residents on whom much depends in the struggle for exemplary living conditions to the organization of the public services and amenities of the post, the bringing about of order in it, and the confirmation of a sober way of life. A significant role here belongs to the wives' councils. How comfortable and maintainable our homes and dormitories will be and the moral climate in the families of the officers and warrant officers [praporshchik] depend to a great extent on their activity, effectiveness, and devotion to principle. For along with material conditions, living conditions include the entire tenor of life, the interrelations of people, and their requirements and interests. Therefore, it is also determined by the quality of cultural services which should be conducted dynamically and inventively and satisfy the requirements of people of various ages, especially the youth.

Commanders, political officers, and rear services specialists must constantly remember that in the organization of normal living conditions there is no more important task than the satisfaction of the urgent requirements and needs of the servicemen and the members of their families. The exemplary living conditions of military posts further the good attitude of people, the successful accomplishment of tasks in combat and political training, and the strengthening of prescribed order.

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OFFICER'S AUTHORITY: LT CASHIERED FOR VIOLATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Article: "The Officer's Authority"]

[Text] The officer's authority.... In speaking of it today, we have in mind first of all the position of the officer in the restructuring, his persistence, unyieldingness, and selflessness in the accomplishment of the party lines on the necessity to learn to think and work in the new manner on all sectors and in accordance with the increased requirements for combat readiness, discipline, organization, and order. Restructuring begins with each of us and requires that we irrevocably refrain from general promises and calls and increase personal responsibility for the assigned matter and final results, and it stimulates us actively to seek ways for acceleration in combat training and improvement in the training and indoctrination of the personnel. Naturally, the best results are attained here by officers who are demanding, competent, with initiative, and sensitive to the needs of subordinates and who possess irreproachable authority. The higher it is, the greater the force of the officers' influence on subordinates and the more stable the successes of the subunits entrusted to them. It is not by chance that in the efficiency report it is noted whether the officer enjoys authority among those who serve alongside him.

Good fame is enjoyed among the troops of the Turkestan Military District by Lieutenant Colonel N. Senshov whose personal and official authority is high among the chiefs as well as among subordinates. The training motorized regiment which he commands occupies a leading place in socialist competition for several years already. Relying on the party organization, the officer achieves the quality accomplishment of tasks in combat and political training. Knowing combat equipment and weapons excellently and working with full return, the officer carries subordinates along for the improvement of professional skill by personal example, requires of them the strict accomplishment of official duties prescribed by the regulations in full volume, and teaches how to bring a matter which has been begun to the end and achieve the maximum possible final results from each drill, lesson, and exercise, which furthers the maintenance of the proper level of combat readiness and military discipline.

Such officers comprise the overwhelming majority in the Armed Forces. They include Captain S. Filipchenkov who, for selfless accomplishment of his international duty in Afghanistan, received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, Lieutenant Colonel S. Kuznetsov and Major V. Kudinov who distinguished themselves in

eliminating the aftereffects of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic energy plant, and many, many others. They are people who differ in age, experience, and character, but it is typical of each of them that they enjoy deserved authority.

The foundation of officer authority is ideological conviction. This is what determines his party and citizen's position and stimulates him to selfless labor and prescribed demandingness which is combined with concern for subordinates.

Closeness to people, decency, moral purity, energy and innovator's search in approach to the accomplishment of standing missions, high competence, profound knowledge of equipment and weapons and the ability to use them in a tactically competent manner, the ability to organize socialist competition among subordinates, the unconditional accomplishment of personal obligations, a readiness to assume a burden a little heavier always and in everything, to forego personal interests if the interests of the service require it--these are the basic components of an officer's authority.

Military service is dynamic; an officer often travels from garrison to garrison, from district to district, from fleet to fleet. This is often linked with a promotion in post. And, naturally, at the new place he must master an increased range of duties and learn to enjoy broader rights in the sight of new people. Of course, an officer advances with consideration of the respect and authority which he earned formerly. However, one should not count only on old glory and on old services: advancement in service means first of all increased responsibility and increased self-demandingness. In other words, to strengthen one's officer's authority means purposefully and persistently mastering the contemporary style of work which means ensuring a high final result and aiming for the making of the human factor more active in every possible way.

The lessons of truth, creativity, and devotion to principle which were given by the 27th CPSU Congress today determine the life's position of each officer. Also especially noticeable in their light are those negative phenomena which do not contribute to a rise in officer's authority. One cannot fail to see that individual officers are for restructuring and work in the new manner only in words but conduct business in the old way and permit formalism in the training and indoctrination of subordinates, the organization of socialist competition, and the solution of problems in the radical improvement of military discipline. There also are, unfortunately, those who are inclined toward coarseness, self-conceit, and showiness. Some officers do not have sufficient courage to speak the truth honestly and frankly concerning the state of affairs or shortcomings, to react correctly to criticism which is directed at them, or to admit their errors. In trying to gain authority among their associates at any price, some chiefs reduce demandingness toward subordinates and confuse closeness to people with familiarity. Cases of the coarse violations of the requirements of the regulations and the standards of our morals have still not been overcome. Thus, Senior Lieutenant L. Skripko was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and discharged from the Armed Forces for discrediting the title of officer. A check of his complaints at different echelons showed that Skripko had lost his authority long ago. This instance did not add to the authority of those officials who did not display devotion to principles in good time in relation to the violator of discipline, either.

It is the duty of senior commanders and party organizations to be tirelessly concerned about the ideological tempering of the officers as the most important component of authority, to achieve their exemplariness in combat training, service, military discipline, and the observance of moral standards, and to generalize and propagandize the experience of those marching in front.

Authority does not come to anyone once and for all. It should be confirmed daily by deed--conscientious service, devotion to party principles, high demandingness toward oneself and subordinates, and exemplariness in life and behavior.

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WARSAW PACT

GSFG TROOPS REPAIR BROKEN HEATING LINE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Major V. Kuzmin, GSFG: "An Alarming Night in Magdeburg"]

[Text] When the thermometer column dropped to the 30 degree mark which is unusual for these parts, the pumping station which provides the enterprises and several residential blocks with hot water broke down. The specialists who arrived at the place of the accident determined that much time would be necessary to eliminate its aftereffects. And this meant that the heat supply system of Magdeburg would be put out of operation in such a hard frost.

And then a member of the Politburo of the SEPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and first secretary of the Magdeburg district committee of the SEPG, Werner (Eberlyayn), appealed to the Soviet servicemen for help.

The alarm signal reached the battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel I. Gurdzhi at night. At half past two the men had already begun to eliminate the aftereffects of the accident. Mobile pumping stations were connected up to feed water to the system temporarily, and it was necessary to replace the coal-feeding transporter which had broken down with a "manual soldier conveyer" which was headed by the secretary of the battalion Komsomol organization, Senior Lieutenant G. Chernyavskiy. The men eliminated the technical malfunctions in good time. The pumping station operated reliably by 0700 hours.

On that night, many of the Magdeburg residents did not even feel the interruption of the heat supply. But in the morning, the entire city learned about the selfless deed of the Soviet servicemen and their skill. Comrade Werner (Eberlyayn) sincerely thanked the Soviet servicemen for the assistance which they had rendered. Servicemen who especially distinguished themselves were awarded valuable gifts.

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MAJ GEN MYAGKOV ON WORK WITH CADRES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan p 2

[Article by Maj Gen A. Myagkov, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, Air Defense Forces: "Know People, Know the Situation"]

[Text] Recently, in one of the Arctic garrisons I had the occasion to conduct a difficult conversation with the officers of a unit command. Work in the subunits showed that their poor results in training are explained to a great extent by the fact that the staff officers and officers of the command often worked superficially in the battalions without delving deeply into the essence of a matter. How is this manifested? Here is only one example. A battery commander, Major A. Khudyakov, could not cope with the repair of equipment and violated safety measures, which led to failure in the accomplishment of a training mission.

The question arises: why was Major Khudyakov, an experienced missileman and first-class specialist, unable to accomplish repair work? The fact is that the conditions in the Arctic, where he recently arrived to serve, require a somewhat different approach to the accomplishment of this task than, let us say, in the middle zone or in the south of the country. He did not consider this because he was accustomed to operating with methods which he used previously. I note that in this battalion, and really in the unit, cadre changes occur annually in the unit: some missilemen are promoted while others are sent to a new place of service where the climate is more favorable. As a rule, qualified masters and first-class specialists come to replace them. However, at first the newcomers do not know local conditions, and they have their specific nature here. This, unquestionably, introduces certain special features in the operation and maintenance of the equipment, knowledge of which is mandatory for each specialist.

It would appear that this circumstance should be considered without fail by the unit commander and the officers of the command. In particular, in this case the deputy commander for armament, Lieutenant Colonel V. Guryev. Unfortunately, he did not do this. Why? Did he display carelessness and irresponsibility? In certain measure--yes. But this is not the reason, but the consequences of the fact that the officer was not accustomed to delve into the essence of a matter specifically and deeply. And so it was this time. Instead of investigating thoroughly whether the officer knows the procedure for eliminating malfunctions, he got off with general instructions and left the battalion. And the result, as has already been stated, was failure to accomplish the mission.

Of course, here one should first of all impose the demand on the battalion commander--it is he, the immediate commander of Major Khudyakov, who, as they say, should have kept abreast of his subordinate's matters. But since an officer of the unit command found himself here, could he, a communist and leader, leave the subunit without being convinced that everything here will be done as required? We should give their due to the communists of the headquarters party organization: this case served them as grounds for a thorough talk about work style and about the responsibility of an officer of the command for the state of affairs in subordinate subunits. And this is correct.

In the structure of the military organism, the officer of a unit or large unit command is the leader on whom the level of combat readiness and the state of affairs in the subunits depends in considerable measure with regard to his service. In no way belittling the role of the subunit commander who bears personal responsibility for the state of affairs, I nevertheless want to stress the special role namely of this category of officers. What causes it? First of all, the fact that as regards competence in his specialty, his service experience, and frequently his life's experience the officer of a unit command, as they say, stands a head taller than the officers of the subunits and, naturally, can teach them much. And, therefore, the results of combat and political training and the status of military discipline in the subunits depend to a considerable degree on the work style of the officers of this level and on their attitude toward the matter.

The Nth Air Regiment "was inclined" toward extremely mediocre results for a rather long time in such an important discipline as defense against weapons of mass destruction--the subunits could not rise above a satisfactory grade. But then a year ago Major I. Gofman was appointed the regiment's chief of chemical service. The officer began by making a deep study of the state of affairs in the subunits for his service. He saw to it that the best training material and technical base in the large unit was created in the unit in which, by the way, he himself took a direct part and he conducted a decisive struggle against simplifications on lessons and taught subunit commanders advanced methodology. And then, for the first time in many years the regiment received a good grade in this discipline on the final check.

You analyze this and many other similar examples and you invariably come to the conclusion that success is attained by those officers who, with knowledge of the matter, specifically accomplish the leadership of subordinates. In which regard, this regular law is seen, as they say, in a broad range--be it combat training, strengthening discipline, or indoctrinational work.

Knowledge of the situation, and the actual state of affairs and the specific nature of leadership--these are necessary conditions for the attainment of a high final result in work. I remember how pointed this thought sounded from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. And we all see that today great significance is attached to these qualities of the leader in any sphere as never before. It is pleasing to see that these qualities are entering more and more organically into the work style of cadres, melting into practical deeds. And it is providing tangible results. However, let us say directly that rejection of a superficial, unpractical method of leadership and restructuring to the new style are occurring slowly. It often happens that externally the work style seemingly cannot be called

unpractical: the officers often visit the subunits. But nevertheless, they know the local state of affairs superficially and therefore cannot exert effective influence on the elimination of shortcomings.

In one of the large units in the recent past, poor results were noted in combat training and errors were committed in the indoctrination of the men. In which regard, here is what was typical. Trips out to the subunits were frequent and many different measures were conducted, but matters improved extremely slowly. What were the reasons? They came to light in studying the work style and methods of the commander and political section. It presented no work to see that the trips to the units were planned here without consideration of the true state of affairs in the subunits and the main problems were not distinguished. The officers of the staff and the political section of the large unit could not know the situation, either, because they travelled to artillery battalions, battalions, and companies for short periods. It is clear that not discerning and not estimating the situation and the profound processes which occur in the troop collectives, they could not provide sensible recommendations or influence the work in the needed direction.

We pointed these shortcomings out to the commander and the chief of the political section. It was necessary for them to change sharply their style of work and concentrate efforts on specific problems. They began to plan trips to the units in a new way and to conduct preliminary preparations thoroughly. In particular, now the group travels out with a special-purpose assignment: to study and analyze the state of affairs and to help. This organization of the work permitted directing the efforts toward qualified, interesting assistance for the subunit and unit.

What we call the usual word "situation" is an ambiguous concept. And the main component of this concept is the human factor, people on whom the state of affairs depends. It is completely obvious that knowledge of the situation presumes first of all a knowledge of people and their capabilities, possibilities, and political, professional, and moral qualities.

I recall a conversation with a regimental commander in a distant garrison. I asked him to characterize the subunit commanders with a determination of their inclinations and capabilities and to tell how he considers the professional qualities of his subordinates in work with them. The commander was no newcomer to the regiment and he had time to thoroughly study the people, but he mentioned basically their negative qualities, and when the conversation turned to favorable qualities, it looked like he had nothing to say. Meanwhile, many officers were distinguished by high professional training, initiative, and a creative attitude toward service.

Of course, a commander and chief should know the subordinates' shortcomings. But first of all, nevertheless, he should study their merits and strong aspects, in developing which he thereby exerts an influence on the improvement of the state of affairs. But if he indicates only his shortcomings to a person all the time, he can instill in him a lack of confidence in his strengths and confirm in his thoughts that he is unable to accomplish his assigned duties. Such cases, unfortunately, are encountered.

You think, what does such a commander lack, why doesn't he know his subordinates? There is one conclusion here: he does not have a true closeness to people and he does not rub shoulders with them. Therefore, neither does he know who lives how and of what he is capable.

One often has the occasion to encounter these facts. An officer-leader knows the situation well in subordinate subunits, knows the true state of affairs there, and knows the people and their strong and weak aspects. And he works diligently and conscientiously, but the matter does not move forward. What is the matter, why is there no proper return? The reason for the poor results is the absence of a system in work and of consistency in the accomplishment of tasks. Unfortunately, this style is not inherent in only one person. This is the situation, for example, in the command of the unit where officer A. Ryzhkov serves. Although both the commander and many other officers here are well-trained specialists, they work without perspective and are unable to distinguish the main thing. To a great extent, this also explains the fact that the unit has extremely modest results although it could become excellent.

Such officers must be taught the ability to see prospects in work and to plan the final result. Here, along with the commanders the political organs and party organizations are called upon to play an important role. By the forms and methods which are inherent in them, they can pose the matter in such a way that each communist and each officer will labor purposefully and with maximum return. This is not a simple task and requires the high efficiency of the workers of the political organs themselves. And first of all--their knowledge of people. It is pleasing that many political sections are transferring their main work more and more actively to the party organizations of units and subunits. The flow of paper has been reduced noticeably as has the transmission of various instructions. This restructuring--from the paper method of leadership to work with people--is leading to an expansion of work forms and methods in the party organizations themselves.

For example, the discussion of questions of obtaining results from the work of the communists is practiced in the party organization headed by officer A. Ivanov. Reasons for shortcomings are examined exactly and specific advice and recommendations are given. Such an approach increases the responsibility of the officers, helps to develop their abilities, and instills efficiency and devotion to principle. All this helped well in the preparation and conduct of the rating of officers. By the way, for the first time in many years the efficiency reports on commanders, political officers, and specialists of the services thoroughly described such qualities as efficiency, responsibility, and the ability to study a situation and change it for the better. We should see that these characteristics and efficiency reports actively contribute to the upbringing of officers.

The time is imposing high demands on the style and methods of leadership and forces the attentive following of the movement forward in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and a worthy greeting for the 70th anniversary of the Great October. One of the most important conditions for the successful accomplishment of the tasks, an improvement in the combat readiness of units

and subunits, and the strengthening of discipline and organization are the competence of military cadres and their ability to direct subordinates specifically and with knowledge of the matter. Devotion to principle, a refusal to compromise in evaluating the state of affairs, irreconcilability toward shortcomings, and the striving to adopt energetic and effective measures for their elimination--these are the qualities which should be inherent in each of us today.

6367

CSO: 1801/149

ARMED FORCES

GAREYEV RECEIVES AWARD FOR WORK ON FRUNZE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 87 p 4

[Article: "Awarding the Prize imeni M. V. Frunze"]

[Text] The commission on awarding the prize imeni M. V. Frunze examined the works of military scholars on the urgent problems of military construction and the history of the Soviet armed forces. The prize, which bears the name of the outstanding Soviet general, was awarded to Doctor of Military Sciences Colonel General M. A. Gareyev. His work "M. V. Frunze--Military Theorist" received the broad recognition of specialists both in our country and abroad. It is a substantial addition to existing research on the military theoretical activities of the distinguished military commander, and it reveals various facets of his talent.

The author of the work draws a portrait of M. V. Frunze as the founder of military science study in the Soviet armed forces and as a prominent theorist, the ideas of whom are important in our day too.

Simultaneously with approval of the commission's decision, by order of the USSR minister of defense a group of authors headed by Marshal of Engineer Troops S. Kh. Aganov was awarded valuable inscribed gifts for development of the work "Engineer Troops of the Soviet Army 1918-1945." Appreciation was expressed to the author's collective headed by Rear Admiral N. S. Solomenko.

9889

CSO: 1801/156

EDITORIAL: IMPROVING FIELD LIVING CONDITIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Field Living Conditions of Troops"]

[Text] Troops spend a large part of their time in the field--on marches, at firing positions and launching areas, at strong points, and on the offensive--during the course of combat operations. Their combat effectiveness is inseparable from the ability to establish themselves under field conditions, set up living conditions that make it possible to maintain their strength and health, and in any kind of weather ensure their readiness for the immediate use of weapons and equipment and the constant replenishment of reserve stocks. An ability like this among personnel takes shape during the process of combat training that precludes any kind of indulgences and simplifications caused by weather and climatic conditions, during sustained field exercises and camp musters, and on tactical training exercises and drills.

The winter calendar period has ended. Its hard frosts and ice deposits, blizzards and fogs, and landslides and avalanches have thoroughly tested the personnel of units and subunits [podrazdeleniye] with particular severity. And where earlier they were taking care of readiness for operations far away from their military posts, where the problems of improving tactical firing training, physical and psychological toughening, and material support are being solved in unity with problems of field living conditions, the inclement winter conditions did not affect the rhythm of the training process and the quality of training exercises.

The curricula are being implemented successfully, let's say, in the N motorized rifle regiment of the Siberian Military District. The unit's personnel are completely equipped with warm clothing and footwear, and they are provided with skis and camouflage means. The tent and heating equipment here is in complete order. Using improvised means too when necessary, the motorized riflemen skillfully and dexterously set up warming posts during field training exercises and drills. All services of the regiment actively participate in organizing normal living conditions of the troops under field conditions. And it is not by accident that rear services specialists Major N. Kudilenko and Senior Lieutenant Ye. Fadeyev were named among the especially distinguished during the recent regimental tactical exercise.

The ability to operate for a long time in the field, endurance, and toughening always were among the merits of a Soviet soldier.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War this factor played a considerable role in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Leningrad and in all the major strategic operations of the Soviet Army, both defensive and offensive ones. This capability was provided by a whole complex of state and military measures, beginning with the training of an individual soldier in a squad and a platoon and ending with undiminished attention to his living conditions at the front at the governmental level and the concern of the entire nation for him. A conclusion of intransient importance from the wartime experience consists of the fact that personnel must constantly be at the center of attention of commanders; political organs; headquarters of all levels and rear area services; and party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations.

The living conditions of troops in the field require the activity and creative work of each and everyone, beginning with the commander and ending with the soldier. The role of experience, keenness of wit, efficiency, and consideration of local conditions and resources increases under field conditions. The sharing of experience and an orientation towards the best ones is becoming an important means of solving problems. Practice shows that up until now a substantial discontinuity exists in the expenditure of material resources, motorized resources, and time on performing the same missions under similar conditions by equivalent units and subunits. A divergence of indicators like this frequently results from purely subjective causes and must be eliminated by disseminating the experience of the best ones by means of openness and socialist competition.

In this regard, a special responsibility for the readiness of personnel to operate in the field in a combat and frontline manner rests on company and platoon commanders and on warrant officers and sergeants who are training the young soldiers firsthand, instructing, and inspecting them before a field exercise. Kindling a fire, obtaining water, protecting oneself from frostbite and sunstrokes and from the bites of poisonous insects and infections--all this and many other things the young soldier must know in time and learn strictly by heart.

Up until now the cases of injuries during field exercises, diseases, frostbite, and so forth that persisted here and there are explained only by the negligence of officials, the blunting of responsibility for people's life and health, the lack of resourcefulness of rear area services, the inattention to personnel needs on the part of commanders and political workers, and the absence of proper preventive measures on the part of military medical personnel. Cases of frostbite have been noted especially in some subunits of the Transbaykal Military District and in the Northern Fleet, and cases of injuries have been noted in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Year after year the technical equipment of the rear area services is improving, and their mobility and capability to support the combat operations of troops under the most complex conditions of modern combat are increasing. Personnel are provided with durable uniforms, a high-grade diet, and up-to-date medical aid. Implementation of the recommendations of an army-wide (1985) conference on

improving the troops' living conditions facilitates a systematic solution of problems in their social and living conditions, including the troops' field living conditions too. But all these prerequisites and favorable possibilities are being implemented not by themselves, but through the specific daily activities of specific officials.

Commanders and political workers; headquarters and services; and party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations have their own responsible tasks in setting up and improving the troops' field living conditions. Indeed, they solve the problems of planning, support, instruction and indoctrination, the dissemination of progressive methods, and the eradication of negative cases. Indeed, the quality of the troops' field living conditions and the attitude and health of thousands of soldiers and officers who daily are far away from their own barracks depend on the principledness of their evaluations and irreconcilability to indulgences and vulgar simplification.

The higher the capability of the troops for sustained operations under field conditions, the higher their field training and combat readiness in the final analysis. At the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee a firm belief was expressed in the fact that all army and navy personnel will operate with the greatest responsibility and raise and improve their skill and the combat readiness of all types and branches of forces. Such a high assessment requires confirmation through deeds in each section of the activities of military personnel, including also in the organization of the life of personnel under field conditions, in exercises, and on marches.

9889

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DEFERMENTS, DRAFT DODGERS AND OTHER PRE-DRAFT ISSUES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 87 p 4

[Article by V. Yevseyev and P. Studenikin, PRAVDA special correspondents: "Service in the USSR Armed Forces: A Man's Business"]

[Text] Tashauz-Moscow--Yes, that's the way it is, always has been and always will be--the defense of one's home, the Motherland, is a common concern but, first and foremost, it is a man's business. And cowards, deserters and dodgers who try to evade this sacred responsibility have always been despised and hated among the people. These dodgers, who prefer fancy pastry at home to the soldier's dried crust, have always been around, of course. Every family has its black sheep, as the saying goes. And today, unfortunately, is no exception. But something else is alarming--has our attitude towards them been replaced by one of indifference?

Our editorial staff received a letter from a teacher at a vocational-technical school which evokes a storm of feeling in the soul. The elderly teacher writes: "Our older son died fulfilling his international duty in Afghanistan. Then came the younger one's turn to go. My wife tried to persuade me to go down to the military registration and enlistment office and try to intercede... I couldn't. My younger son too gave his life on foreign soil. The pain was unbearable, but it seemed that would be the limit. As it turns out, however, more can be added to this pain. 'Look where honor has taken you,' a neighbor was sympathizing with me. 'If you'd curried a little favor where necessary, everything would be all right.' It appears I was the villain--I felt pity for a thousand other sons. Later, when I had occasion to visit schools in Tashauz Oblast, I found out that a certain front-line soldier had gone to the registration and enlistment office in all his decorations to intercede on behalf of his grandson. And they say he actually prevailed... How could this be?! It can be, it appears. Would you just look at the horrible conditions our children are being taught under? Broken-down schools, and right nearby a parade grounds with marble platform, a fantastic palace-restaurant, community leaders living in spacious mansions... What do our children learn there? Fairness? Do they learn to love the Motherland? Are they urged to give their lives for it? Please excuse this muddled letter. I just can't cope any more..."

Together with Maj Ye. Baletskiy, military commissar of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon of Tashauz Oblast, we visited School No 27 of "Camel Breeder [Verblyudovodcheskiy]" Sovkhoz, nestled right against the edge of the Great Ustyurt Plateau. How can we describe what we saw? There was a sensation that we had stepped into the past. An old, crumbled barn of clay, unplastered walls, no floor, cane drooping from the ceiling...

Hard to believe? Very. But the oblast department of education informed us that of 517 oblast schools, 300 (115 made of clay) were in dilapidated condition. And it is precisely the school which should be the focal point of military-patriotic education.

"The schools are greatly deficient," said our military commissar. Many of our conscripts speak poor Russian or, more often than not, they don't know it at all. Physically they are unprepared. It is very difficult to find qualified military instructors.

Two years ago a Moscow commission inspected Tashauz Oblast with regard to preparing young people for service in the armed forces and uncovered very serious deficiencies. For example, the names of 279 draft-age youths didn't even appear in military records. Year after year the Tashauz Oblast Ispolkom passes resolutions to establish and develop a material, educational base for initial military training. However, only one-fifth of the training establishments are fully equipped for this; 44 percent of the schools lack weapons storage rooms, 42 percent--small-bore ranges. The practice of using eyewitness paperwork has cropped up in all agencies and organizations responsible for training pre-draft age youth--sports committees stamp "Fit for Labor and Defense" certificates, schools quite often flaunt fives [excellent] and fours [good] on certificates for Russian language, the Komsomol uses army conscription as a campaign when one and all are being inducted into its ranks...

This is why we read with bewilderment the words of Ya. Gundogdyev, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, from his presentation at the 20th Komsomol Congress: "While criticizing the Komsomol for poor work in the military-patriotic education of young people, it (the ministry of defense--authors' note) is in no rush itself to take specific measures to correct the situation."

Hero of the Soviet Union Sergeant I. Chmurov responded quite correctly to this. "The army's chief concern," he stated, "is to teach fighting. It is entrusted with defense of the Motherland... Like always, you can rely on its aid. But the Komsomol of the union republic must do something itself. The central committee secretary was apparently awaiting a response from the minister of defense, but it is I, a soldier, who answered him..." And his answer, it seems to us, is quite fitting.

There are quite a few problems in this same Tashauz Oblast which the Komsomol could help resolve. Let us look at one--conscript registration. This would seem to be the most ordinary business. But in the summertime here, shepherd families leave for the boundless expanse of steppe. Naturally, those who should be called up for army service also leave. House registers are

frequently not maintained in the households. The general register for an entire kolkhoz or sovkhos is replaced every three or four years for some unknown reason. It was recently discovered in the Azatlykh rural soviet that a certain Pirniyazova Soyungul was listed in such a register for 27 years. Then at age 28 she was transformed in some mysterious way into Pirniyazov Soyun, a father of three. He bore no responsibility, of course, for evading service in the army. And this is no isolated case.

The army and navy are not waiting for new recruits to start coming into the units (chast) and on board ships who are excellent marksmen, who can march gallantly on parade grounds or boldly drive combat vehicles. They will learn all that in the army. The problem arises when new recruits lack a keen understanding of the fact that they are in the army to fulfill their sacred duty as defenders of the Motherland.

Who then should bear responsibility for this? The family? Yes. The school? Without a doubt. The Komsomol? Absolutely. In short--all of us. Preparing young people for military service, for defense of the Motherland, is our common concern.

How could it happen then that a front-line soldier, having honorably fulfilled his duty as a defender, put on his medals and just went off to intercede on behalf of his grandson so that they would release him--strong and healthy, without the burden of supporting a family--from army service?! The answer to this question does not appear right away. But it exists. Little by little over the course of many years in these areas, a certain moral environment took hold when children of leading workers and other influential individuals evaded service by hook or by crook. No, their fathers didn't resort to the shepherd's ruse, and they didn't register their sons as daughters, but it just "happened" that all the privileged lads entered institutes of higher education from which army personnel were not conscripted.

It is difficult to reawaken ideals which have been lost, very difficult. But this must be done. Here is where the Tashauz Komsomol organization can manifest itself in full force.

We wrote our piece and pondered--yes, many problems exist there with regard to preparing young people for army service. And there are quite a number of reasons to justify them--a "bottomless pit," in short, with all kinds of consequences stemming from it. While we were thinking about it, we decided to find out what the situation might be in other areas--in Moscow, for example. We decided to visit one of the city's conscript assembly points for sending young replacements to the army.

The address was 8 Ugreshskaya Street, known to more than one generation of Moscow lads.

Quite a few frightening tales about assembly points are circulated among those who have served their time and those who are just getting ready to serve. Yes, this is no health resort--discipline at a city assembly point is army discipline. And after saying their farewells, the lads don't spend their first night on a feather bed...

Feather beds notwithstanding, conditions could be better. Hard benches are shoved together at today's city assembly points--here they call them "little banquet tables"--and a rucksack on which to lay one's head--that's the extent of the sleeping appurtenances. And when about three times the intended number of conscripts assemble in this standard school building, things get extremely uncomfortable. This isn't the first year there's been discussion with regard to expanding, but words are just words. A. Golovan, a shaft sinker of tunnel detachment No 6 of the Moscow Subway Construction Administration, has memories. Discharged to the reserves last autumn, the young sergeant writes: "There were several of us who had to spend a week or more at the city assembly point. I was lucky--stayed there just three days. The classrooms were crammed full with benches. But it was very difficult just to find a place to sit. This is how we went to bed--we lumped all the benches together and stood closer together. Then, on command, we fell to our sides. They didn't conduct any instruction with us. A movie is shown there, they say, but I never saw one. All we did was anxiously sit and wait, wondering where and when we would be dispatched. All this is behind me now. I'm grateful to the army, but I wouldn't like to see today's conscripts get such an unfavorable first impression of it."

Today employees of the Moscow Military Registration and Enlistment Office try to maintain normal conditions at the city's conscript assembly point. But not everything is under their control. There are many problems and the registration and enlistment office is not the only agency that needs to resolve them. A year will soon have passed since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution directed towards further improving the preparation of young people for military service. The resolution clarifies participation of party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organs, and that of appropriate ministries and departments in this effort.

"We comprise a kind of state reception station," states Col M. Klimov, political section chief of the Moscow Military Registration and Enlistment Office, "bringing to light many deficiencies in the upbringing of our future servicemen. Not by a long shot do all of today's conscripts meet our requirements."

Yes, a sorrowful picture has emerged--many conscripts do not meet "fit for labor and defense" standards. Just like in the arid Ustyurt semi-desert, they don't know how to swim and hang like lumps from the horizontal bar. Almost 12 percent are discharged from military service each year for health reasons.

It also turns out that, of 74 beautiful, modern high schools and 11 vocational-technical schools built in recent years, none are equipped for conducting initial military training, just like their poor sisters far away--the clay "Cinderellas." And the shortage of military instructors is also acutely felt in Moscow. It is necessary to make selections from officers discharged to the reserves. They have experience, of course, but they are older as well. It's not easy for pensioners to run cross-country and toss grenades with youngsters... Here we see the golden rule of army training, "Do as I do!" being substituted with the exhortation "Do as I said!"

Our editorial staff also receives letters from parents relating events stemming from an irregular situation in the subunits (podrazdeleniye) to which their sons are assigned. Active measures are being taken in the army and navy to bring appropriate order to military collectives. For the time being, however, we must not close our eyes to the infractions of military discipline that sometimes occur.

We have not listed here the names of those fellows we met during the present spring call-up because we have asked them to act as our "war correspondents," i.e., we've requested they maintain a daily soldier's journal upon assignment to their duty stations. It will be interesting to find out how these lads are received in their units and subunits, what kind of moral environment they fall into and how they form relationships in their subunits with the so-called "old-timers" and their commanders... These men have been assigned to all branches of service.

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DESIGN CHANGES IN UAZ, GAZ DESCRIBED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 3, Mar 87, p 33

[Article by Colonel V. Sukhinin under the rubric "The Motorist's Page": "UAZ, GAZ: Design Changes"]

[Text] In response to the wishes of our readers, the editorial staff begins its publication of materials dealing with design changes in various vehicle models in the inventory of units (chast) and subunits (podrazdeleniye). Motorists will learn the operational features of individual systems and assemblies that have undergone modification, and will receive practical advice with respect to servicing the new equipment.

Prior to discussing modification of the UAZ and GAZ vehicles, let us become acquainted with the new indexing system. The first two figures following the letter designation indicate engine displacement volume (passenger vehicle), overall length (bus) or gross weight (truck).

Let us decipher two models of vehicle using the new indexing system. The UAZ-3151 (UAZ-469) is a passenger vehicle with engine cylinder displacement volume from 1.8 to 3.5 liters. This can be seen in Table 1 from the first two figures (31) after the letter designation. The second pair of figures indicates vehicle model. Modification is indicated by the fifth figure. For example, for the UAZ-31512 (UAZ-469B), the digit "2" refers to the second modification of the UAZ vehicle.

Let us consider the KamAZ-5410 truck. We look to Table 3 for the first pair of figures (54). Checking horizontally, we see that this is a tractor truck; vertically, we determine its gross weight to be 14-20 tons. As in the first instance, the second pair of figures indicates the vehicle model and the fifth--the model modification. Thus, the KamAZ-54112 is a vehicle with cab and sleeping area. Maximum allowable weight for the semi-trailer is 26 tons.

Let us turn to the design changes in certain vehicles. A new engine, for example, has been mounted on the UAZ-3151-01 and UAZ-3741-01. The 77 horsepower UMZ-414 engine has an increased life expectancy and more economical

technical features. The brake system of these vehicles is more reliable. A double-flow hydraulic brake linkage is connected separately to the actuating brakes of the front and rear axles. In case of hermetic-seal failure in one of the hydraulic linkage branches, a malfunction warning device comes on.

Table 1--Passenger Vehicles

Engine displacement volume (liters)	up to 1.2	1.2-1.8	1.8-3.5	over 3.5
Indexes	11	21	31	41

Table 2--Buses

Overall length (meters)	up to 5.0	6.0-7.5	8.0-9.5	10.5-12	16.5 and over
Indexes	22	32	42	52	62

Table 3--Trucks

Gross weight (tons)	up to 1.2	1.2-2	2-8	8-14	14-20	20-40	over 40
with on-board pallet	13	23	33	43	53	63	73
tractor trucks	14	24	34	44	54	64	74
dump trucks	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
tank trucks, vans	16	26	36	46	56	66	76
special trucks	17	27	37	47	57	67	77

It should be emphasized that experts at the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicle Plant directed their attention chiefly to units and systems providing road-movement safety. Designers had this in mind when they used polypropyleneto fabricate the steering wheel and used a joint to connect the steering wheel shaft to the steering mechanism. The diameter of the canopy arch was increased and safety belts installed. All of these constitute protective measures for personnel in case the vehicle overturns.

A hydraulic clutch-disengagement drive was introduced to make the driver's work easier, reduce his fatigue and enhance clutch reliability. Electrically operated windshield washers provide the driver an additional convenience. And an improved-capacity heater has been mounted in the body which provides normal temperatures in a variety of climatic and weather conditions.

Use of the new K-131 and K-131A carburetors has resulted in a decrease in toxicity of exhaust gases, an increase in engine start-up reliability and more stable operation under all conditions and at maximum travel loads. A full-flow oil filter is used, allowing continuous oil supply to the rubbing surfaces, including the crankshaft bearings.

Designers also attended to the crosshead bearings of the Cardan valve. These are now mounted with a radial-face seal, guaranteeing good lubrication of the bearing needles. The casing lever of the front-axle rotary cam has been reinforced.

The well-known, multi-purpose GAZ-66 vehicle of the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant has also undergone many changes. The vehicle's good maneuvering capabilities and great navigability have won the respect of military drivers.

Since 1984, in the GAZ-66 vehicle and its modifications--GAZ-66-04, with shielded electrical equipment; GAZ-66-02, with winch; GAZ-66-05, with winch and shielded electrical equipment--the configuration of the oil-deflector cap on the valve mechanism has been changed to reduce oil consumption. And an expansion tank has been added to improve the temperature characteristics of the engine cooling system.

The previous contact ignition system was quite troublesome. Drivers will well recall its deficiencies--the contacts were always scorching, or the gap would change, or the condensers got punctured. A great deal of time was spent working on these problems. Designers developed a contact-less ignition system with this in mind. Presently installed in GAZ-66 vehicles, this system has resulted in increased reliability of engine start-up.

We have discussed several design changes in the UAZ and GAZ vehicles. More detailed information may be obtained from the documentation which accompanies new equipment as it arrives in the units and subunits. Becoming acquainted with design changes in timely fashion will enable the driver to more quickly master the vehicle entrusted to him.

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AIR, AIR DEFENSE FORCES

COL GEN MALTSEV ON RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICER'S SERVICE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Col Gen Avn I. Maltsev, chief of General Staff and first deputy commander of Air Defense Forces: "Responsibility and Pride"; first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Colonel General of Aviation I. Maltsev began his military career in 1952. After graduating from military pilot school, he mastered various types of jet aircraft and studied tirelessly. He commanded units and a formation.... He is a graduate of the General Staff Military Academy of the Armed Forces of the USSR imeni K.Ye. Voroshilov and has been awarded October Revolution and Red Star orders and received other awards.

Fighters of the ground-to-air missile unit are frozen in precise formation beneath the blazing colors on the parade ground. Solemnly and crisply, the commander utters the words: "Assume alert duty to guard the air borders of our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!" The scarlet colors, the combat order and the ensuing thunder of the grand melody of the State Anthem of the USSR, the entire atmosphere of the ceremony evokes a sense of pride like no other. Pride in the fact that the nation entrusts its peace and tranquility to us fighters, that it counts on us. During those moments one sees not only the positions where the missiles stand silent in their launchers, but, figuratively speaking, the entire nation. Everything created and being created by the labor of our fellow countrymen, all that which we guard.

I would probably not be wrong to say that this pride in the trust demonstrated by the people and the party is experienced by those who take over alert duty at the panels of the strategic missiles, by the seamen setting out on a cruise, by the pilots, airborne troops and motorized riflemen preparing to carry out the important missions.... All of us military men, from the soldier to the marshal, are linked by a great sense of pride in being a part of the Soviet Armed Forces, of the army defending the world's first socialist state.

Our military pride has a mighty origin. It lies in communist conviction, selfless love for the homeland and responsibility for its security. It is a profound understanding of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and it is our revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. Our military pride is merged with the great pride of the multinational Soviet people in their socialist homeland.

When one contemplates that feeling, one automatically thinks about the glorious path traveled by the Soviet Armed Forces. One returns again and again to Great October, to the civil war in which the Red Army smashed the hoards of the White Guards and the interventionists. One perceives the events of those years, distant but near to us by their nature, with particular excitement. The people recorded in songs, stories and legends the feats performed by the knights in the red-starred helmets: the heroes of Pskov and Narva, Petrograd and Tsaritsyn, Kakhovka and Perekop, Volchayevka and Spassk. They are still a model of ideological inspiration, courage, gratitude and loyalty to duty. I do not have to point out how important it is to publicize their feats clearly and convincingly, to turn frequently to the sources of Soviet military pride. This has always been important, and it is particularly important today, when fightingmen of the army and navy, together with all the Soviet people, are advancing toward the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The glory of our army, derived on the battlefields of Great October, will never fade. This was a battle for the freedom, honor and independence of the homeland, for the future of mankind, a battle unprecedented in history with respect to scale, fierceness and intensity. The Soviet Armed Forces persevered and won that battle. They made a crucial contribution to the routing of fascist Germany and militaristic Japan. The unsurpassed military leadership talent of military chiefs nurtured by the party and the unequalled courage of the Soviet fightingmen were brilliantly demonstrated during those war years.

The Victory achieved in the Great Patriotic War is an awesome warning to aggressors. This is particularly important today, when the imperialist forces headed by the USA are attempting to destroy the military parity which has developed and are pressing into space with nuclear weapons. In this situation the Communist Party and the Soviet state are taking all possible steps to maintain the nation's defense capability and the fighting strength of our Armed Forces at the proper level, to ensure the security of the homeland, of our friends and allies.

I recall a temporary duty assignment to the fighter unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Sayfutdinov. Even though I myself have flown many types of aircraft, I could not help admiring the unit's combat equipment. The aircraft with their superb flight features. The excellent armament. The latest navigation systems.... The people, competent, highly erudite and with good professional training, are the greatest treasure, of course. They are proud of their combat specialties, proud to serve in the unit, and this contributes a great deal to their military successes. For many years in a row the unit has received only excellent or good ratings for the live launchings. And there are many such examples in the army and navy. I mentioned this in order to stress the fact that our military pride is an active and mobilizing feeling. It gives us wings in the service and motivates us to fulfill our military duty conscientiously.

When I have spoken with the fightingmen of an excellent subunit, I have frequently noticed in their eyes inspiration and joy for their successes. One senses a desire to work even better. The mood in a lagging subunit is different. There is ordinarily a lack of fervor and initiative, a certain complacency.... And this is all the more intolerable today, when the restructuring is underway in the nation, in the army and navy. When the task of thoroughly stimulating

the human factor, increasing responsibility and creating a climate of mutual demandingness has been placed onto the agenda. Incidentally, experience has taught us that developing a sense of military pride and responsibility for adding to the heroic traditions plays an extremely important role in stimulating the human factor.

Military pride is pride in the heroic achievements of the homeland's defenders, in their honor and courage, in their revolutionary and combat traditions, in the glory of our fighting colors. It is pride in belonging to the Soviet Armed Forces and guarding peace and the gains of socialism, in that high rating they were given at the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

There are numerous means, forms and methods for developing pride. Take the outstanding unit in which Lieutenant Colonel G. Levchenko serves, for example. In general, all of the service and the combat training are conducted there in the manner demanded by the combined-arms regulations. This also in great part creates the particular army beauty and esthetics in the unit, which, in turn, affect the service and the training. The grounds and the buildings are clean. All of the servicemen are strictly in uniform. A passing formation evokes admiration. And one senses that the fightingmen themselves experience a sense of satisfaction and pride in their bearing, in their dashing appearance, their in-step march, their drill song. The picture is quite different in the unit in which Lieutenant Colonel A. Belkin serves. Care is not shown for the drill training, for being in uniform and adhering to the daily schedule. This gives rise to contempt for the service, for discipline, and it ultimately accounts also for the mediocre results in the training with which the unit has contented itself for a long time. Naturally, it is primarily the commander, his deputies and other unit officers who bear the primary responsibility for this situation.

Regulation order is an important factor in developing service pride in the fightingmen. Military ceremonies also play a large role. The taking of the military oath, initiation into the Guard, the posting of the fighting colors, the hoisting of the flag on a ship, the assumption of alert duty, the mounting and relief of the guard--these and other ceremonies have an enormous emotional effect on the fightingmen and reveal the grandeur and beauty of the military service. Naturally, the needed indoctrinational effect is achieved only when the ceremonies are conducted strictly according to regulations, pertinent orders, instructions and manuals. I am convinced that even the dispersal of the personnel to their classes, when organized in a well-conceived manner, evokes an extensive range of feelings in the fightingmen, disciplines them, makes them sharp. Unfortunately, some commanders forget this. Real concern is not shown everywhere for the ceremonies of greeting new replenishments, seeing off those released into the reserve, presenting weapons, awards and emblems of military valor, and other ceremonies. That is wrong. Good methods of influencing the personnel are being lost.

Military pride is organically linked to pride in one's specialty, in one's subunit, unit or ship.... But do we turn to the unit's historical record very often? Do we talk with the fightingmen about the history and traditions of the unit, about its heroes? Do we motivate our subordinates to think seriously about what the Internal Service Regulations have to say about these things? Incidentally, they state the following: "The serviceman must bear the great title

of citizen of the USSR in a worthy manner and must value the honor and the combat glory of the Armed Forces of the USSR and his unit, and the honor of his military rank...."

Value the honor.... These are great and binding words. In some cases, however, honor, duty and pride are discussed in the unit and subunit, while the combat training is not very effective, and all is not well with respect to discipline. This understanding of the matter is not acceptable. Particularly today, during the period of restructuring, when the main slogan of the day is action, action and more action. And this means doing a good job of fulfilling the combat and political training plans and the commitments accepted in the competition with the slogan "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and commemorate the 70th anniversary of Great October with selfless military labor!" It means tirelessly strengthening discipline and regulation order. It means that everyone must increase his effort in the work and demonstrate initiative and responsibility in the performance of his service duties.

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REACTIONS TO 1 MARCH CHERNAVIN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 87 p 2

[Article: "The Prestige of Personnel Afloat: Comparison of Opinions"]

[Text] The interview with Commander in Chief of the VMF [Navy] Admiral of the Fleet V. Chernavin, which was published in RED STAR on 21 March of this year under the headline "The Prestige of Personnel Afloat," evoked widespread comments among readers. They shared their thoughts in letters, personal conversations with our correspondents and in telephone discussions with the editorial staff. The numerous views, part of which we publish here, reflect concerns about the problem and those measures which are contemplated as a solution, and an assessment of in-house capabilities in this regard.

It is difficult to raise the prestige of personnel afloat within the framework of the VMF without the adoption of effective and energetic measures. Publication of the interview coincided with the issuance in the fleet of specific instructions from the commander in chief. I personally came to the conclusion for myself that any measures "from above" will be inadequate, if we do not confront the problem locally. Here is what can be done immediately, without rocking the boat, but which will have an appreciable impact: eliminate yelling at subordinates at work and senseless jitters, normalize the workday of officers and michmans, and organize the work in such a way that people see: they are doing that which needs to be done, they are not forced to do make-work, and their work and time is respected and valued.

We have set up a commission on working out specific measures that are aimed at increasing the prestige of personnel afloat in units. And the first steps are already being taken.

Rear Admiral V. Poroshin, chief of staff of a submarine formation.

The questions that were posed in the interview as requiring resolution did not crop up today. I recall this was talked about during my years as a lieutenant. But now life itself requires decisive and energetic progress in everything. The problem of raising the prestige of personnel afloat is multifaceted and complicated, but it has to be solved. Without this, restructuring in the Navy is not very realistic.

Rear Admiral G. Gurinov.

The problem of increasing the prestige of personnel afloat has been a concern of mine for many years. I have my own observations, but this will have to be talked about separately. For the time being, I will note that it is not without reason that the interview especially mentions the figure of the ship commander and his work incentives. All seagoing officers must aspire to the command ranks, then personnel afloat will have a natural moral climate. But to achieve this, the ship commander has to be up to the mark in all respects. Many of the privileges of a commander, unfortunately, have dissolved somehow, and they have lost their value. And this is intolerable, if we are to take care of concerns in this matter properly.

Rear Admiral Yu. Shumanin.

The fact that this matter is being publicized is important if only because it has attracted the attention both of the public and of command at all echelons to an important problem of the day. The problem, in my view, is a social and economic one. And an appropriate balance is needed in solving it. Let us say that living quarters assigned in our formation last year were 10 times higher than in 1985. It would be an error to assume that all of the needs of personnel afloat were thereby satisfied.

Capt 2d Rank M. Apollonov, political officer.

We serve, to be sure, not out of fear but out of conscience. And, of course, our loyalty to the navy is not determined by the size of our salaries. But, nonetheless, one should not be ashamed of speaking about the material side of the matter, especially when it is evident that there is a levelling in pay for seagoing and shore-based personnel.

Capt 2d Rank N. Sergeyev, ship commander.

After reading the interview, I was personally left with a feeling of dissatisfaction. It was stated there in particular that the fleets were issued instructions about ensuring officers afloat good service conditions: a compulsory day off, etc. But there is not a word about how these measures will be or should be implemented. Especially as we have not yet felt the effects of the instructions received in the fleet.

Capt Lt P. Kolesov, senior assistant to the commander of a large assault ship.

The objective which, in my view, is provided for by the measures cited in the interview is to arrive at the kind of situation in which the officers and michmans did not wish to leave their ships. But we should already now also bring out a future task, an upper limit task: how to arrange it so that officers and michmans "would be dying" to get on a ship. Because that is the way it used to be in the navy.

Capt 3d Rank N. Melnichuk, deputy to ship commander for political affairs.

In considering the problem of prestige for personnel afloat, we observe a great tendency to improve material incentives. Perhaps because this seems to be the simplest. But the potential for moral incentives is enormous. Why not see to it that ship commanders and seagoing officers really receive wide publicity. So that they become known not only in the units but in the country as well, in schools and at the enterprises where they worked. Special leaflets can be issued for this purpose. . .

Capt 3d Rank A. Kolotilov, political worker.

I am happy that the problem of increasing the prestige of personnel afloat is being solved at such a high level. But somehow I am not confident that everything will change after this publicity. In any case not immediately.

Capt Lt V. Azanov, commander of a submarine group.

The discussion about the prestige of personnel afloat in the greatest degree concerns officers. But the interview with the cine did not ignore the midsmen either. Much of what was said concerns us as well. I will not speak about the material side of the matter--we receive good money. But from the standpoint of moral incentive. . . We are constantly reminded: be proud of service on nuclear submarines. And we, of course, are proud. But the words and the slogan have to be reinforced with something. But so far, this has not happened. For example, Midsmen V. Kondratenko, who recently went into the reserves, served 27 calendar years on a ship, of which more than 20 were on submarines. And what kind of marks of distinction did he have that were different from midsmen who served ashore? Well, none--neither in uniform nor in decorations: only the identical anniversary medals and also for years of service.

Sr Midsmen V. Dukhovskiy, command petty officer.

The problem of the prestige of personnel afloat, of course, cannot be reduced to granting various privileges to seagoing personnel and the development of symbolism. . . It seems that it is important here to put an end to the "swelling" shore-based staffs, administrative staffs and the "shrinking" seagoing staffs. Here and there, we will say, it will not be so simple to realize the instruction on regulating the workday of an officer and granting him a compulsory day off. For example, on ships where (small missile ships, minesweepers and small antisubmarine ships, etc) officers hold two staff positions. We hope that the special commission created in the VMF will involve itself not only with personal questions concerning an increase in the prestige of personnel afloat, but also with cardinal and large-scale questions that touch on, let us say, the staff structure in the ship-shore system.

Rear Admiral A. Petrov, chief of personnel section, Baltic Fleet.

The practical proposals going topside from the fleet on increasing the prestige of personnel afloat, in my opinion, are undergoing such analysis that primarily general propositions are left: strengthen, change things around, etc. Now commissions are being created for working up constructive

recommendations. It is necessary that they include first and foremost ship commanders who have the greatest interest in the qualitative makeup of seagoing officers and their dedication to service.

Capt 2d Rank N. Zolotar.

There should be no "important" and "unimportant" questions in this problem. As soon as this kind of a division takes place, then all of the questions that are complicated and difficult to execute are relegated to those that are "unimportant." Nor should there be any "minor details." For more frequently than not a "minor detail" is minor for those who have not experienced it personally. I was transferred recently to a fleet staff from a unit afloat and learned that there are still officers here (even senior officers) who have not served one day on a ship. Can one be confident that they will always treat with understanding problems that trouble personnel afloat?

Capt 1st Rank M. Zhandalinov.

We must work more resolutely to increase the prestige of personnel afloat. Here is one characteristic detail. Submarine formations now have practically no people who have state decorations, and there are more than enough officers who have completed more than a dozen long voyages. And everyone knows that the work of a submariner is a match for the work of an astronaut in orbit.

Rear Admiral D. Ivanov.

After publication of the interview with the cinc, everyone is awaiting action from fleet command. A meeting was held by the military council of the fleet on the question of increasing the prestige of personnel afloat. The commander of the fleet directed that monitoring be intensified to see that personnel afloat be granted all privileges now in place. Instructions were issued to the section on organization of the service to monitor compulsory granting of a day off to ship officers. Additional capabilities are being procured to provide personnel afloat with living quarters. For example, 16 apartments for officers and michmans were found in one garrison. In another, an empty barracks is being renovated and reequipped to make 30 apartments. In Sevastopol ground is being broken for a building with 120 apartments above that which was planned. A commercial complex will be erected at one of the mooring places from within its own resources. This year there are plans to double the issuance of health center and rest home vouchers for personnel afloat. But all of this, of course, is only the beginning of great and important work.

Rear Admiral S. Hybak, deputy chief of the political directorate of the Black Sea Fleet.

The above views can be summed up this way: everyone expresses a desire to see words turned into deeds. Indeed, otherwise problems cannot be solved, and otherwise changes within the framework of restructuring are not implemented. And the rubric "Prestige of Personnel Afloat" cannot conclude its existence by posing questions and enumerating problems and proposals. Therefore, the editorial staff intends to continue to publish material under this rubric that reports on the practical resolution of problems in increasing the prestige of personnel afloat in our fleets.

V ADM SELIVANOV ON ACCELERATION, COMBAT TRAINING

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Vice Admiral V. Selivanov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet: "The Effectiveness of Training Exercises: Combat Training--Acceleration Reserves"]

[Text] The participation effectiveness of one of the units in double , as a matter of fact, single-scale training measures proved to be unexpected on the face of it. In the middle of the training year, under rather simple tactical and meteorological conditions the unit's ships not without reserve handled the mission that was set. A large antisubmarine ship received especially low marks. The errors committed by its commander Captain 2nd Rank N. Mikheyev proved to be typical ones, and they were an indication of the unfinished work of the headquarters in particular.

After several months this same unit performed a similar mission, but in an immeasurably more complex situation.

New target blips constantly appeared and unexpectedly disappeared in the blips of interference on the screens of the shipborne radar sets. The tension of the battle increased with each minute. The "enemy" increased its forces and operated unexpectedly and in a nonstandard manner, while making the best use of the situation. The ships had not yet had to "wage war" under similar conditions. Nevertheless, none of the commanders committed miscalculations. Everyone clearly saw their place in the events that were going on and successfully used the capabilities of the combat equipment and weapons. Suffice it to say that all the targets, and such a number of them had never been shown before in the fleet. The crews received high marks.

And, in general, success was expected because it resulted from tedious work that began with an extensive and intent analysis of shortcomings revealed during previous training exercises and from restructuring the activities of commanders and headquarters in accordance with today's aims.

During the training exercises, the training standard of ships was not checked separately, but together and in cooperation with each other. Quite a number of shortcomings were revealed just on the boundary of the operation of forces. For

example, the capabilities of equipment and weapons were not completely used the same way in command post activities. Unimaginativeness and a lack of initiative were frequently overlooked in the actions of commanders.

An analysis of the first training exercise also shed some light on one more aspect to which attention was not always given, but, it turns out, one which has a direct relationship to the effectiveness of combat training activities. We have attempted to lay out the following in terms of time: with what were the headquarters and command post involved during the training exercise? And the timekeeping picture, mildly speaking, was startling.

I will cite one figure to make it convincing: according to the opinion of the umpires, out of the 32 documents developed in the course of the training exercise for the command post, half of them did not find practical use. Accordingly, the creation of papers took up quite a lot of time that was so necessary for immediately organizing the training exercises and working with people.

The paper boom is a problem that is encountered in all areas of our activities, but it is proving itself extraordinarily critical during the period of training and conducting exercises.

For this once we decided not to disregard a case of paper overproduction. In all the sections, beginning with the fleet headquarters and ending with the individual ships, they thought over which documents to reduce, which ones to combine, and which ones to make less voluminous and more convenient in operation. Specific proposals were systematized, summarized, and checked in another training exercise.

As practice has shown, striving for a reduction in papers is far from being simple. Not only stagnation and adherence to the old are having an effect, but also attempts even today to use the paper "hide-and-seek game" in avoiding responsibility for mistakes and inactivity. The principledness of our positions and the accuracy and rigidity of evaluations are required from us here. As was noted in a decree of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "the attitude towards restructuring and tasks for accelerating the country's socio-economic development and the practical matters for accomplishing them are the decisive criterion for evaluating personnel and their political and civic position." It is necessary to eliminate all the barriers behind which our stagnation and passivity are concealed.

Increased stability and efficiency in management were noted in the critique of the last training exercises. This is explained by the more extensive use of ASU (automated control systems), formalized documents, and special short signals. But earlier, just 6 months ago in fact, everything would have been used not unlike this. But then the high obligatoriness of using these important attributes of efficiency and communications security had not been achieved. It was worth increasing the exacting requirements for commanders and headquarters and beginning to more rigorously consider this indicator in evaluating their activities--and the results were not long in having an effect. A significant increase in management effectiveness was achieved with the very same men and equipment and without any additional material expenditures.

On the one hand, a training exercise is a thorough check of the combat readiness of ships and units and the preparedness of command posts; but, on the other hand, it is a necessary school of the combat skill and a beneficial "experimental field" where new tactical procedures are "run in" and new organizational and technical items are checked in various kinds of practice under conditions that approximate combat ones to the maximum extent possible. All this is directly connected with restructuring just because it also provides for initiative, creativity, and the search for untapped reserves.

Training exercises during peacetime always were the best check in the practice of military creative thought: either they engendered it or they rejected it as unsound. According to their results, it is possible with sufficient objectivity to judge the effectiveness of restructuring in the fleet. If a training exercise is not distinguished from the previous one by something new and does not bear in it the elements of research, this is a true sign of stagnation, conservatism, and sluggishness.

At the same time, training exercises, as perhaps no other form of activities, exert an especially strong influence on restructuring in combat training. They uncover and shed light on urgent problems, reveal the necessity for solving them, and prompt ways for achieving the objective.

We are taking problems of planning combat training, the quality and effectiveness of officer training, and vulgar simplification and indulgences in combat training. Thus, during training exercises last year some commanders acted unimaginatively and with little initiative and, while finding themselves in time trouble from the abundance of incoming information, they were not able to react to the rapidly changing situation and they made hurried--and, therefore, erroneous--decisions. Analysis showed that their training system required improvement.

First of all, we decided to make a substantial change from the "massive" approach in the training of management personnel to an individual one. In this regard, we began to more boldly use active forms and methods of instruction, to have feedback with the trainees, and to more extensively put interviews into practice at all levels. We placed emphasis on working out practical actions directly at the command posts of units.

Centralized planning of combat training was of great importance in improving the quality of training for commanders of all grades. It eliminated the duplication of measures of the same type.

But, perhaps, the greatest impact was provided by improving such an approach to combat training at sea, when the training of commanders is conducted not in the course of voyages of individual ships, but in the composition of tactical groups with the involvement of considerable mixed forces; that makes it possible to create a complex tactical situation and to conduct bilateral training exercises with the actual use of weapons. All this brings commanders nearer to the actual conditions of modern combat with the maximum degree possible and it compels them to renounce unimaginativeness, to search for nonstandard solutions, and to show initiative and creativity. In order to act confidently in a complex, rapidly

changing situation and to be able to process an enormous amount of information and react properly to it, commanders are simply obliged to use EVM [computers] and automated control means in full measure and to achieve efficient and well-coordinated operation of their command posts. Already because of the situation that has been created they have to enter their actions in the overall "musical score" of all the participating forces.

Of course, this is much more difficult than the execution of just a particular combat training task, but to make up for it the actual return from training like this is great.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of a unit [chast] and naval force [soyedineniye] headquarters in affirming innovation in combat training. And where this organization is working creatively and at full strength and is a generator and organizer of restructuring, growth of the crews is noted there. The surface ship unit headquarters in which Captain 1st Rank V. Grishanov serves is distinguished precisely by qualities like these. The operation is restructured here so that planning has begun to occupy half as much time. In this regard, the processing quality of documents has improved. As a result, time among the headquarters officers is freed for working directly in units and on ships, and incomparably great opportunities have appeared for teaching and supervising subordinates. And the common cause only gained by it.

It is very important too that planning proceeds as though things were on the increase, realistically considers the resources of units and crews, and each time brings them to more complex tasks. Crews must be prepared by all preceding progress in combat training for the solution of problems posed during a training exercise, and at the same time it must become a subsequent and higher stage in the professional growth of military sailors. Interests in increasing a skill require proportionality of the instructional level to the problems that are posed. Otherwise a disbalance occurs that leads either to trampling on the spot or striving to raise a load that is too heavy. In that case one does not have to count on the high effectiveness of training exercises.

The importance of problems of this scope is apparent. However, real success in training exercises is impossible without considering and solving the specific problems of a specific ship, unit [chast], or naval force [soyedineniye]; as a matter of fact, a fleet-wide increase is taking shape from the increase in individual military collectives.

Real success in training exercises takes shape from many factors. Its foundation is being laid also during the period of working out the overall organization on ships and their passing the course objectives. The fleet's combat organism is fine-tuned to the highest degree only when each of its "cells" possesses a sufficient safety and reliability margin, and it is easily controlled.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

DISASTER ASSISTANCE IN GEORGIAN SSR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 87 p 6

[Article by Colonel A. Krotov of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District under "The People of Civil Defense" rubric: "When the Elements Came Unexpectedly"]

[Text] As was already reported in the press, the elements put southern Georgia to a severe test.

Today our story is about how the republic's civil defense headquarters and newly activated unarmed units operated under the conditions that arose.

Mestiyskiy Rayon. Forty-three houses were demolished in the populated areas of the alpine Ushgul rural soviet and the village of Vedi by an avalanche.

Onskiy Rayon. Nearly 40 houses were destroyed. Eighty people were cut off in the area of the Lesori mine.

Sachkhere. Fifteen kilometers of highways were washed away by a flood and nearly 200 bridges were swept away.

Khobi. The houses of 5 villages in which more than 6,000 people lived were found under water.

Under conditions like these the civil defense headquarters of cities and rayons joined the struggle to rescue people and save projects of the national economy. The newly activated unarmed units headed by officers K. Gabuniya, Z. Kacharava, and others took a large amount of the operations upon themselves in eliminating the consequences of the flood: they evacuated residents and restored the disrupted communications and electrical power supply, roads, and bridges. This is where the practical skills acquired by the soldiers of the newly activated units in the course of their studies, training exercises, and instruction proved useful.

Having destroyed the riverside installations, the Rioni River broke through to residences, factories, and plants. For example, the whereabouts of the village Chaladidi could be determined only by the roofs of the houses sticking out of the water. People were sitting in trees and on roofs. Meanwhile, the water

still rose. Dusk was closing. And on top of that a strong wind came up. The soldiers of the rescue group headed by Senior Reserve Lieutenant R. Korkiya showed high skill and self-control under these conditions. Junior Reserve Sergeant B. Oruoshvili, Reserve Privates G. Gudzhabidze and N. Mozhayskiy struggled for people's life beside them. During the night former servicemen, and now soldiers of the newly activated unarmed units of their own enterprises and institutions, employee V. Grishin and local airport dispatcher A. Bogachkov made more than 20 trips across the raging river on motor boats and brought out 60 people from the danger area. Disregarding their own safety, R. Chanturiya, Z. Pachashvili, M. Grigoriya, and dozens of other soldiers from the newly activated unarmed units of the civil defense in the city of Poti evacuated women, children, and old people along with them.

The workers and employees of enterprises and institutions waged a real battle with the elements. For example, thanks to the courage, resourcefulness, and engineer troubleshooting shown by Reserve Lieutenants N. Nebiridze and G. Golediani, at the Ferroalloy Plant imeni G. Nikoladze they succeeded in eliminating the damages that occurred and partially restoring production in less than 24 hours. On the second day more than half the equipment was already operating. The enterprise continued the output of products.

The consequences of the elements could have turned out to be more serious, if measures had not been taken in a timely manner by the civil defense headquarters of Zestafonskiy Rayon. Observation of the rise in the water of the Rioni was done round-the-clock there, and possible flooded sections were determined. Newly activated unarmed units for the civil defense of national economic projects were brought into full readiness. At the same ferroalloy plant in the shops that were threatened with flooding, where it was possible they raised the equipment on racks and tested the emergency electrical power supply. This made it possible to somewhat reduce the impact of the elements.

The misfortune that came unexpectedly showed that the people of civil defense are capable. At the same time, what they are faced with seriously working on in the future became more evident. In particular, it is clear that during the training of specialists and crews of newly activated unarmed units for civil defense as a whole it is necessary to emphasize the working out of practical skills; to more actively shift training exercises from instructional classes to specialized tactical training areas; and in the course of exercises, training exercises, and drills to create a situation that is approximate to the maximum extent possible to that which can occur in the course of a natural calamity. It is necessary also to think about how to better equip rescuers with technical means, and first and foremost with reliable radiocommunications.

It is important to solve these problems in a practical manner, and without vacillation. For the time being, the elements in the republic are not surrendering.

TRAINING FOR FUTURE COMMANDERS OF MEDICAL FORMATIONS

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, 1987 p 18

[Article by A. Burtsev, docent, senior civil defense course instructor at the Ryazan Medical Institute imeni Academician I.P. Pavlov, and B. Dvoynishnikov, civil defense course instructor: "With the Participation of All Departments"]

[Text] The magazine has dealt with how future commanders of formations are being training in technical VUZes. Today's topic is civil defense training of students at medical institutes. The main purpose of this training is to teach them the methods of protecting against modern weapons of mass destruction and procedures for working with the population and to develop skills of managing formations and institutions of the civil defense medical service when conducting rescue operations in centers of destruction and when eliminating the after-effects of accidents and natural disasters. How can this be best achieved?

Let us turn, for example, to the experience of the Leningrad Sanitation and Hygiene Medical Institute, which late last year was approved by the presidium of the scientific methods council of the Leningrad Civil Defense Staff and the oblast and was recommended for widespread dissemination, and of the Ryazan Medical Institute imeni Academician I.P. Pavlov, which for nearly 10 years has been using the methods involving all clinical departments in the civil defense cycle for training students--the future commanders.

It is impossible to train future commanders of civil defense medical service formations using only the forces of the civil defense cycle. A student will not be able competently to set up treatment facilities of a rural hospital base if he is not familiar with the fundamentals of public health or be able to organize sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in centers of massive contamination if he does not know the basics of microbiology, epidemiology, and hygiene. It is also impossible to carry out treatment and evacuation measures without a knowledge of surgery.

This civil defense training program for students of medical VUZes takes into account the specialization of instruction in the various departments: the therapeutic department gives attention to rendering aid to victims in the medical evacuation stages; the sanitation and hygiene department--to anti-epidemic support of the population under conditions of the enemy using weapons

of mass destruction; the pharmaceutical department--on providing medical supplies to formations and institutions of the civil defense medical service.

The characteristics of medical losses and the peculiarities of treatment and evacuation measures are studied in all departments.

As for the special questions of civil defense medical service, they are not dealt with sufficiently in the training curriculums. Exceptions to this include the courses of epidemiology, general hygiene and toxicology, which study the organization of anti-epidemic measures in centers of mass destruction, radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments, dosimeters, and the overall characteristics of weapons of mass destruction.

The military department headed by Col Med Serv I. Sadv and the installation's civil defense staff led by Lt Col (Res) A. Sedinkin have become the coordinating center between the civil defense course and the other departments in our institute. They have performed a great amount of explanatory and organizational work. At interdepartmental meetings organized on their initiative, the question of coordination in training the future commanders of medical service formations has been repeatedly raised.

The institute's civil defense staff annually held classes with instructors from all departments at which it gave recommendations on how to teach students civil defense fundamentals for profile disciplines. But the purposeful joint work began in 1976, when the instructors of the civil defense series made the report on training future commanders of medical formations and the tasks of related departments. It became a sort of program and methods document for all of the institute's instructors. In the civil defense cycle, recommendations were drawn up for organizing treatment for victims in medical evacuation stages for a number of clinical departments; sets of training objectives and methodical instructions, questions and materials for self-checking, and work plans for each lesson were prepared on all course subjects and types of faculties.

Technical training aids have also found widespread use. These include examiner-simulators and electrified magnetic boards with a series of conventional symbols. Students now are able to set up a first-aid detachment on a miniature training area. They use it to simulate a massive reception of "casualties" and fill out initial medical registration cards.

The explanatory work conducted has yielded positive results--more attention is now being given to civil defense questions in all departments.

Thus, in the surgery department, they study the peculiarities of injuries under conditions of massive casualties among the population and the types of surgical intervention. The department of faculty and hospital surgery, they study post-operative treatment and the prevention of complications in the event of multiple injuries. Considerable attention is given to questions of organizing aid for victims in the department of traumatology and orthopedics headed by Professor N. Shugarov. Students are familiarized with types of trauma and principles of medical classification, the working conditions in

trauma hospitals, and methods of training nurses for independent work or as a part of a surgical team.

In the therapeutic departments, students study treatment of toxic patients in rural hospitals. Mass neuroses and psychoses, occurring against a background of enormous destruction and human casualties, and methods of treating them are studied in the department of nervous and mental disorders; decontamination and radiation monitoring under conditions of conducting rescue and emergency repair work are studied in the hygienic departments.

Instructors of the communal hygiene department familiarize the future physicians with sanitation and hygiene norms when adapting basements and cellars of residential buildings as shelters. The department of food hygiene familiarizes them with sanitary inspection requirements at food enterprises and with the procedures for taking food and water samples and sending them for analysis.

In addition, we pay attention to whether or not a student is able independently to conduct political information sessions in a group and compile a work plan with personnel of civil defense medical formations, and whether or not he participates in civil defense propaganda among the population, in the social life of the institute, in socialist competition among groups--that is, we try to inculcate habits of active involvement with people. Here, much assistance is given by the instructors of the civil defense cycle and the military department, the party committee, and the Komsomol committee.

Thus, the development of a program for training civil defense medical service specialists at medical VUZes must be done with the active involvement of the professorial and instructor staff of all departments. Life urgently demands this.

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LEVEL OF PREPAREDNESS OF MOLDAVIAN SOVKHOZ DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, 1987 pp 12-13

[Article by D. Fanyan, Moldavian SSR: "Everyone Prepared for the Exercise"]

[Text] There are a number of various facilities on the territory of the Vinogradov Rural Soviet of Tarakliyskiy Rayon--the Chumay Sovkhoz, the agricultural vocational and technical school (SPTU), the House of Culture, trade and general services enterprises, public health institutions. They have participated many times in civil defense measures and have always produced good results because the administrators of the facilities who are responsible for civil defense work with it competently and knowledgeably.

That is why, in outlining the plan for preparing and conducting a comprehensive exercise, the chairman of the ispolkom, G. Muntyan, decided to gather together the civil defense chiefs of all the facilities in order to talk about how best to prepare for this crucial measure. They all arrived at the command post: I. Malchenko, civil defense chief of the sovkhoz; O. Kolbas, party committee secretary; T. Tsurkan and G. Shapovalov, chiefs of the civil defense staffs of the rural soviet and the sovkhoz; and leading specialists. Each had a work position and a work folder with the necessary documents, charts, and plans for adjusting his actions. It was a businesslike atmosphere.

G. Muntyan clearly outlined his ideas pertaining to preparing and conducting the comprehensive exercise and showed on the plan where, in her opinion, it was advisable to perform certain work which could be combined with priority administrative measures.

The party committee secretary, O. Kolbas, informed those present about the measures for political educational work during the comprehensive exercise. In particular, he reported that the party committee had determined questions which were to be discussed at shop party meetings: the leading role of communists in preparing and conducting the exercise; reinforcing the formations with communists; participation of the trade union, Komsomol, DOSAAF, and other public organizations. The SPTU and school directors and the manager of the House of Culture also made their suggestions. The adjusted plan was approved. G. Muntyan told the village residents over local radio

about the preparation for the comprehensive exercise and about the duties of each person.

Primary attention was given to increasing the reliability of protective structures. In a short period of time all basements and cellars were prepared to shelter people. Procedures were clarified for issuing individual protective gear (gas masks, respirators, and so forth), radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments, and dosimeters to the formations; very simple devices for protecting respiratory organs were sewn together--antidust fabric masks and quilted gauze bandages.

Questions of the stable operation of the facilities and life-support systems for the village residents under special conditions were not left out. For example, they sealed off residences, livestock barns, food supply depots, and storage facilities for raw materials and forage, and water sources. The thoroughness with which the people dealt with this indicates their understanding of civil defense tasks and their importance.

The most important production facilities were provided with independent electrical power sources; fire safety was intensified. Training sessions and special tactical exercises were conducted to practice and pass civil defense standards. The training center and classrooms were completely equipped; all locations for classes were replenished with visual aids, technical equipment, and literature. In short, everyone prepared for the exercise--from personnel of the staffs and non-militarized formations down to each resident.

At the House of Culture, in sections and brigades of the sovkhos, and at the vocational technical school and the school, civil defense workers gave lectures, held talks, showed films, published special issues of wall newspapers and operational news sheets, and also used the capabilities of the rural radio center. Leading workers and mass-defense work enthusiasts I. Lupan, F. Akbyik, V. Kindichilyan, and A. Kretsu were particularly active.

Early in the morning, a siren unexpectedly began to howl over the half sleeping village--an "air raid warning!" However, this did not cause confusion--everyone proceeded in an orderly manner to the fallout shelters, taking with them individual protective gear. In several minutes the village came to a standstill.

Civil defense chiefs of the rural soviet and the facilities and other officials took their places at the command posts. G. Muntyan gave the order to operate in accordance with civil defense plans and to bring all forces and resources to complete readiness. The order was disseminated by telephone, radio and messenger to those who were to carry it out.

According to the hypothetical situation introduced by the umpires concerning the surprise "enemy" attack using modern weapons, difficult "centers of destruction" had been created with fires, barriers, destruction, and damage to buildings and lines of communication, and with zones of radioactive, chemical, and bacteriological contamination. Soon, scouts began passing situation data from the "centers of contamination" to the command post.

Under these difficult conditions, the chief of the rural soviet civil defense and the staff operated confidently and creatively approached the resolution of tasks which cropped up. Having assessed the situation at hand, they decided to begin conducting rescue and emergency repair operations to eliminate the after-effects of the "enemy" strikes. Tasks were assigned to the civil defense chiefs of the facilities and to formation commanders.

The civil defense chief of the rural soviet, Galina Tikhonovna Muntyan, was located in the vicinity of the most difficult "center of destruction" in order to supervise directly the disposition of forces and their commitment to the work sectors. Knowing the tactics of conducting civil defense and being able to orient oneself rapidly in a difficult situation, prudently assign forces and maneuver them--such qualities are developed in a person as a result of a responsible and creative attitude towards the job, persistent training, and giving the most of oneself. Professional competence and a businesslike attitude also introduced good organization into the actions of the exercise participants--the formations, their command personnel, and administrators of the facilities. Each person knew his duties and carried them out skillfully.

Some put out fires, decontaminated passages and entrances to areas of rescue operations; others cleared away rubble and rescued people, rendered first aid to "victims," and evacuated them to the medical aid station. The emergency repair team under the supervision of their commanders repaired "damage" to utility and electrical networks and other engineering lines. The diesel electrical generator at the livestock barn was started up, and power was supplied to the milking machines. Radiac monitoring and veterinary treatment of the livestock were organized in the area; the livestock were driven from the "zone of radioactive contamination"....

The dynamism and complexity of the situation and the applied nature of the questions which had to be resolved at the comprehensive exercise contributed to improving the professional training of the people and the formation and development in them of high moral and psychological qualities of defenders of the socialist fatherland.

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REVIEW: CIVIL DEFENSE TEXT (1986)

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, 1987 p 41

[Review by N. Korchagina of textbook "Grazhdanskaya Oborona" [Civil Defense] by V.G. Atamanyuk, L.G. Shirshev and N.I. Akimov, edited by D.I. Mikhaylik, Moscow, Vysshaya shkola, 1986, 207 pages]

[Text] This textbook on civil defense for higher technical educational institutions was published late last year. The authors developed this book under a new student training program.

Many of the graduates will become commanders of formations or workers of civil defense services, depending on the specialty obtained. The primary task of the VUZ is to train them in such a manner that they can confidently and competently carry out civil defense measures at those installations where they will later work.

The textbook thoroughly examines questions of the effects of weapons of mass destruction on industrial installations and problems of increasing the stability of operations during wartime. It tells in detail, using specific examples, of the methods for assessing the radiation and chemical situation.

Considerable space is given to protecting the population from weapons of mass destruction and performing rescue and emergency repair work both in the centers of destruction and when mopping up the after-effects of natural disasters, major accidents, and catastrophes.

Materials are set forth well concerning the forms and methods of instructing the population on civil defense, the fundamentals of organizing political educational work, and the moral and psychological training of personnel of formations.

Each of the textbook's sections is illustrated with drawings, figures, diagrams, and graphs.

The training aid has five attachments which cite examples of calculations of parameters of the casualty-producing elements of a nuclear explosion and the loads created by the blast wave, as well as information on the radiation-resistance of materials and components of electronic and electrooptical equipment. In addition, two tables give the technical specifications of modern missiles and strategic bombers of the air forces of the United States, Great Britain, and France, making it possible to present clearly all the basic parameters of these weapons.

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REAR SERVICES, DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

DEFENSE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES TO DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 87 p 1

[Article: "Milreps"]

[Text] This laconic word, which is found in the "Soviet Military Encyclopedia," in defining dictionaries, and in reference books is filled deep meaning. This is what a certain category of military specialists and highly qualified engineers who know the fine points of production, contemporary equipment, and its special technical features were called and continue to be called. It is they, the milreps [military representatives]--plenipotentiary representatives of the Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Armed Forces at the country's defense enterprises--who give military production a ticket to life, be it winged missile carriers or nuclear submarines, a radar or a tank simulator, automatic weapon or ammunition, and strictly see that it completely meets the requirements of reliability and quality.

The military acceptance has a glorious history. Its representatives have inscribed many brilliant pages in the chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. In the first years of the war hundreds of plants which had been evacuated to the east began the output of production for the front literally "from the wheels." The country needed cannons, tanks, airplanes, small arms,... They were needed immediately. And the milreps, forgetting about sleep and rest, did not leave the plant shops, laboratories, design offices, and test ranges for days on end.

There was a shortage of electric power, fuel, raw materials, and technological equipment. Women, old people, and children stood at the lathes, replacing those who departed for the front. How important it was at that moment, constantly simplifying the design of models of armament and the technology for manufacturing units and assemblies, replacing materials, reviewing tolerances and fittings, not to cross that boundary beyond which it would inevitably be necessary to pay by a worsening of the articles' combat qualities. The milreps were required to sense this boundary especially acutely. They realized their responsibility to the party and the people and did everything so that Soviet weapons were superior to the enemy's weapons in all performance characteristics.

They were distinguished not only by heroic labor in the rear, but also by will, courage, and valor displayed in battles. They often demonstrated the capabilities of plant articles directly on the front line, accomplishing the most difficult combat missions. We can name many milreps who made a worthy contribution to the

victory. Hero of the Soviet Union K. Beloshapkin, bearer of the Order of Glory of three classes V. Moroz, winners of the USSR State Prize M Turchin and V. Gusakov.... A great number of names, a great number of exploits.

Today, when the capabilities of military equipment have grown immeasurably, when automation and electronics and the latest achievements of materials sciences and basic sciences--physics, chemistry, and mechanics--find broad application in its designs and when plants manufacturing this equipment are saturated with the most advanced technology, the role of the representatives of the Ministry of Defense at the enterprises which are filling military orders is growing immeasurably, too.

In building up the dynamism of work and achieving the basic renewal of production and technology, at the same time the party requires ensuring the output of industrial articles of an ever higher and higher technological level and quality without fail. Central and local party organs, industrial leaders of all levels and ranks, and state acceptance personnel are directed at this today. Naturally, for enterprises which are working on defense the accomplishment of this task has its own special exceptional meaning. And hence those high requirements which are imposed on the milreps.

The time itself and professional duty force them constantly to be in the vanguard of uncompromising fighters for quality. The combination of party devotion to principle, lofty moral maturity, a refusal to compromise, an acute sense of military duty, profound knowledge, erudition, and experience--these are the features which are inherent in the military representatives of our time.

It is just these qualities which distinguish officers V. Gorbatko, S. Nazarenko, A. Prusov, N. Sukhanov, and A. Filippov. Their indisputable authority as military specialists, broad scientific and technical horizon, and ability to work with people and understand production problems permitted them to exclude the output of low-quality products. In their activity, these officers skillfully rely on local party organs, shop party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations, and plant OTK [quality control section] services.

The range of duties of the military acceptance representatives is broad. They are the thorough check of new articles on the range and the conduct of approval tests of series models. They are also the struggle at the plant for the strict observance of GOST's [all-union state standard] and for the irreproachably organized metrological service, and concern for the introduction of the most modern procedures and methods of labor which are most effective from the standpoint of ensuring high quality and for raising the style of production and technological discipline. The task of the milreps is not so much to record the various deviations from the standards as to prevent them and actively influence the entire process of manufacturing military products.

It is the direct duty and obligation of the milreps to be abreast of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress, to take part themselves in innovation and invention work and assist in every possible way in the creation of an atmosphere of creative search in the shops and plant departments, and to note in good time and support everything that is new and promising which is generated within the walls of the plant, scientific research institute, and design office. For who, if not they, knows well the requirements of the troops

and pictures how these requirements can be embodied to the maximum in the designs of machines, systems, and assemblies.

The representative of the Ministry of Defense at the enterprises is one of the first to become acquainted with new military equipment, understands the special features of its design, studies its "manners," and acquires operating experience. He should share all this generously with the troop specialists--with those who are to master it and organize operation, storage, servicing, and repair.

The milreps are always at their posts, always searching. Life itself poses for them more and more complex and important tasks, the successful accomplishment of which is an important contribution to strengthening the country's defensive capability.

6367

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LETTERS ON OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Problems of Officers' Quarters

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Source introduction: "Quarters for Officers"]

[Text] THE JANUARY (1987) PLENUM OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESTRUCTURING OF THE SOCIAL SPHERE TO A NUMBER OF URGENT PROBLEMS OF STATE AND PARTY POLICY RESULTING FROM DECISIONS OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS. ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PROBLEMS IS THE HOUSING ONE.

AS IS GENERALLY KNOWN, MANY MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY AND NAVY--SOMETIMES ALONG WITH THEIR FAMILIES--LIVE IN DORMITORY FACILITIES. PUBLISHING A SELECTION OF THEIR LETTERS, "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" BEGINS A CONVERSATION ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF OFFICERS' QUARTERS. WE HOPE THAT THE READERS WILL SUPPORT IT.

Complaints About Military Housing

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Letter by Captain S. Minin, Warrant Officers V. Amelchenko and A. Tokarev, and a total of 18 signatures from the Red Banner Northern Fleet: "This Is Just the Way We Live"]

[Text] The seventh and ninth apartment houses on one of the streets in Severomorsk are termed family quarters for officers and warrant officers. It was also our misfortune to live in them. We did not make a slip in speaking; it is indeed a misfortune. Nevertheless, judge for yourselves.

Here, we'll say, is apartment 16 in apartment house number 7. The walls and ceilings are black from dampness, there is mold everywhere, dirty wallpaper is hanging in tatters, the plaster is pulling off, and the electric wires are not attached. We have to fight with rodents and cockroaches. In this regard, your calls do not get through to representatives of the medical epidemiology station. And, as a matter of fact, there are a lot of children here, two of whom are infants in arms. There is nowhere to bathe them, and the baby clothes can be washed only in the kitchen. Is it any surprise that the kiddies are frequently ill? And the situation differs little in the other apartments.

The shower located in one of the basements was closed for repair for more than 6 months. It was opened recently, and then what? Once again one might as well call the fitters--everything is pulling off and breaking. And as for repair of the quarters themselves that was undertaken last year? They repaired the entry porch for 8 months. How much we then had to redo and repaint! The plumbing fixtures were and remain in disrepair.

We pay almost the same sums for these "apartments" as the owners of private apartments that are well-built and with all the amenities. The impression is being created that nobody wants to help us. The managers always have some kind of objective reasons that seriously hinder them from becoming involved with our housing. For example, time and again we have appealed to L. Pavlova, chief of the housing and municipal services department of Severovoyenmorstroy [Northern Military Maritime Construction Administration]--the organization to which the quarters belong, but there were no results whatsoever.

Compliments on Military Housing

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Letter by Private L. Guseva of the Red Banner Ural Military District: "Like Our Own House"]

[Text] During training at the institute I lived in a student dormitory. There were enough problems and troubles there, therefore, the offer of the unit's command element--where I became a member of the armed forces--to reside in the officers' quarters was not welcomed. The thought even flashed in my mind to rent an apartment somewhere nearby. But to begin with I decided, nevertheless, to look at what they were offering me.

The manager, Lyudmila Ivanovna Zheltova, gave me a cordial welcome. She opened a clean, cozy room furnished with contemporary furniture. She took me down to a spacious kitchen. She showed me the service and maintenance "utility room."

"A shower at your service," said Lyudmila Ivanovna, turning on the hot water. "If some trouble occurs, write it in the requisition book. During the day it will be eliminated."

And she went about her business. But I stayed.

The next Saturday when I was thinking over how to spend my spare time, Marina Pankratova and Katya Kompaniyets, with whom I had been able to become acquainted, dropped in at my place.

"Come on, hurry up or we'll be late!" they began to speak from the threshold.

"Where are we going?" I asked.

"To the discotheque. Every Saturday we have parties for rest and relaxation."

I did not think about and I did not guess what that party would become in my life. But I will talk about that a little later.

The longer I lived in the quarters the more I liked them. The collective here turned out to be a cheerful, friendly--in short--youth one. When the time came to repair the building, they decided jointly not to set their hopes on the KECh [billeting and maintenance section] workers, but to tackle the matter themselves. And they did. They worked eagerly and with enthusiasm. At the same time the kids also arranged the room for themselves in preparation for studies. They drew posters and diagrams, and they selected a small library of instructional literature. Now they are busy there in the evenings.

We elected a quarters council. It assists in maintaining order and it organizes spare time. Lieutenants S. Grishchenko, I. Gorenkin, and V. Larionov; Warrant Officer L. Meshcheryakova; and others are included in it. How many interesting arrangements there are on their account! Theater excursions, skiing trips, contests for the best room, young family parties, and celebrations in honor of young officers. Everybody liked the New Year's "lights" very much. Viktor Larionov took the appearance of the quarters upon himself. Lyudmila Meshcheryakova was the Snow Maiden and Sergey Mushegov, who is a career military service senior sergeant, was Grandfather Frost. The girls baked cakes and pastries and prepared tea. Nobody even thought about alcoholic drinks.

And how many well-conceived plans we still have! We intend to hold an independent creative works exhibition and to organize artistic amateur performances and a "hostess" club for girls. All this will be during this year. But perhaps the most important thing is that the atmosphere of the quarters and the spirit of creativity and comradeship that reign within them help us to serve better, teach us to value the good in people, and make us ourselves more kind.

And that's how it was with the first memorable party. I met a young lieutenant there at the discotheque. It seems though everything were just yesterday, but in fact several months have already passed since Igor and I established a family. And for the time being we are living in the quarters.

Complaint About Family Separations

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Letter by I. Tyurina: "And Apart Again"]

[Text] It is awkward to write about this, but I don't know what to do. Right now my husband and I are on the verge of a divorce. At one time we were classmates, then we were friends for a long time, and I must say for 3 years we have been counted as husband and wife. Why "have been counted"? Because out of these 3 years hardly a year has accumulated in which we have been together. At first I was always waiting for the time when Sasha would finish training and receive an allocation. And then this day came. My husband was sent to serve at the Tambov Higher Military Air Pilots' School imeni M. M. Raskova. How glad we were that at last we would be together! But the joy turned out to be premature. Nobody allowed us into an apartment; everybody was afraid of the responsibility for unearned income. And it even turned out that there were no family quarters at the school. And naturally we're living apart again: my husband is in Tambov

and our little daughter and I are in Kirovograd with my parents. But it would make no difference to us wherever we were sent to serve, if only there were somewhere to live!

I realize that my husband is a serviceman with all the ensuing consequences, as the saying goes. But who will explain why the difficult and important service of Aleksandr and many other young officers is complicated even more by compulsory separation from their children and wives? With what kind of attitude are our husbands serving far away from those who are close to them? Or do they say that a "romance" like this strengthens a family?

Insufficient Officers' Quarters

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 p 4

[Letter by Warrant Officer V. Nersisyan of the Red Banner Far East Military District: "A Place Was Not Found"]

[Text] We have good officers' quarters. They are well-built with all the amenities. The dining hall is in this same building. The officers' club is next to it. In short, live and be glad. If, of course, a place is found for you here.

One was not found for me. For the second year I am renting an apartment from private persons. I have to pay pretty well for this too, and to get to the unit it is considerably longer, but indeed what can you do; I am not the only one like this. The garrison's command element knows that many young officers and warrant officers are not provided with quarters. But, apparently, it is unable to solve this problem.

9889

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION--STRENGTHENING COST ACCOUNTING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Captain I. Ivanyuk: "On the Threshold of Cost Accounting"]

[Text] Last year the CPSU Central Committee approved and recommended the work experience in a collective contract of the "Mosobltselstroy" [Moscow Oblast Agricultural Construction] Trust Number 18, which is headed by Hero of Socialist Labor N. Travkin, for wide assimilation in construction.

The new method of economic operation, which provides for strengthening the role of cost accounting, motivating individual and collective labor in strict dependence on final results, occurred quite naturally, I think, not only as an economic, but also as a social phenomenon caused by restructuring in our society. And what is the situation with assimilation of the collective contract at military construction projects? We began to look for approaches to it at the construction administration of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District as one of the first ones.

A. Balakirev, the district's senior engineer of the construction administration, oversees the contract collectives and the assimilation of progressive forms of labor organization. According to him, a lot of people are participating in this: workers of labor and wage departments, planners, production workers, and party committee secretaries. There are quite a number of enthusiasts and advocates of the new approach in the construction collectives, and this is gratifying. But, of course, everything cannot be done on enthusiasm alone. And this is one of the reasons nevertheless that the brigade contract is not working at full capacity for the time being.

"As regards assimilation of the collective contract in the form in which it was conceived by Travkin, for the time being it is a long way for us to this," says Colonel N. Kavelich, chief of the district's construction administration. "We have taken only the first steps on the way to it. But this is a kind of preparatory operation without which it is impossible. During the course of a little over last year several sections immediately changed to the contract in two UNR [work supervisor's section]--sanitary engineering and mechanization. Not all, but some principles of Travkin's method have already been implemented here."

Before this became possible, much work was done in the district in the development of brigade forms of organizing labor, in its standardization, and in the use of unregulated payment. The volume of construction and installation operations being performed through the brigade contract method exceeded 50 percent.

"Everything also began just with this, as a matter of fact with a formal indicator," recounts A. Balakirev. "It is established from above in a resolute manner. The construction administration has always coped with these quotas and was among the best. But the moment came when we practically exhausted all the reserves in the construction organizations. And this indicator remained low among subcontractors. Experience showed that it is inadvisable to create brigades belonging to sanitation engineers and machine operators. And what then, if one is to change to the section contract?"

Colonel V. Avzin, chief of the mechanization VNR, became the first one perhaps who checked into such a possibility. Vitaliy Vitalyevich found a report in one of the construction information bulletins about the fact that a specialized installation organization in Leningrad had successfully changed to the section contract. A group was sent there for studying their experience. Yu. Postanogov, chief of one of the UNR departments and an erudite specialist who had then become a pioneer for practical assimilation of the new method in his own collective, was included in it too.

The section headed by A. Skok, an employee of the Soviet Army, was among the first to change to the contract. It was a fact that motivating the labor not only of basic, but also auxiliary and engineering and technical personnel who are employed in the section was one of the main features of the new approach, and it was placed in direct dependence on the collective's final work results.

They recount that a meeting in the section on results of the first quarter, which was completed under the new conditions, was held amidst stormy discussions. The problem was this way: was the section contract to be or not to be? Production results, let's say frankly, were not magnificent and wages had been reduced too. Debates continued for a long time. Finally, Yu. Postanogov, who was present at the meeting, took the floor.

"We ourselves are to blame," he said, "and an old habit has let us down: a reserve, they say, does not fix trouble. And besides, cost accounting has pressed you too and, you know, money loves being accounted for."

And he cited appropriate calculations which the section chief himself then strengthened with examples. And installers indeed used leased equipment not in the best manner. At the same time, quite a number of problems were heard at the meeting that could be solved only by improving relationships with other sections and organizations and flexibly regulating the system of economic levers and material and moral incentives. In fact, everything was essentially done for the first time, and the new embroidery had to be interspersed with the old canvas. In spite of everything they decided to continue the experiment.

Already during the next quarter fulfillment of the plan in the section was 125 percent, and labor productivity had increased sharply. Everyone--both workers and engineers--received the maximum raise in their salary. Shortly after, others began to change to working in the new way too.

At the present time, a large portion of the sections at the mechanization UNR have changed to the contract. Gratifying changes have appeared: the striving of engineers to organize a two-shift operation and to set up supply in the proper manner. Everyone is showing activity and initiative: so, while a vehicle is standing, the driver takes up a shovel or a wheelbarrow. And how could it be otherwise--the work is going towards a single duty detail.

Of course, for the time being there are unresolved problems too. K. Shaban, the chief of one of the best mechanization sections, talked about them:

"It is in order now that when managers ask a section chief: 'Are you ready to change to the contract?' he asks the opposite question: 'Are you?' Some other manager is accustomed to solving everything in a resolute manner, but this contradicts the very essence of cost accounting, which assumes independence, and a considerable amount of it. The difficulty is even more in the fact that part of the sections are operating in the old way, but in fact we are dependent on them, and even more so on the general contractor construction workers. It is fine, even if they have brigades on contract, and it is already easier to work--we speak one language."

I would like to add that, of course, there are more unresolved problems. In many respects they are associated with the necessity for improving all construction production: the supply system, the engineering preparation of production, centralized dispatching, and so forth. Work like this has begun also in the district's construction administration.

In a conversation with me one experienced construction worker who had seen the prospects dropped the following one day: "I do not understand how the collective contract differs from the simply conscientious work of the entire collective." The question is not so simple that it can be found on the face of it. And indeed, is the main point of the new form of labor organization only in the more complete implementation of the principle "the better you work, the more you get"?

Not entirely so. First of all, the collective contract provides for the collective's independence in solving many production problems and the opportunity to organize the most optimum production structure and to use the profit obtained through joint labor. But this is no longer simply an interest in a superfluous earned ruble, but indeed in the further improvement of one's own work and the possibility of development. And so then, the production unit too in that case must be larger than the section.

It is necessary to continue the great deal of useful work that has begun in the Belorussian Military District so that this becomes a reality in military construction projects. It is necessary to, what is called, "inundate" the upper floors in construction with cost accounting, bring the rights and duties of

supplier organizations and subcontractors into conformity with the new system of labor organization, and solve the wage problem of officer construction workers.

Or there is an example like this. According to work results during the past year, the UNR collective headed by Colonel V. Avzin received a profit greater than some other leading trust. In many respects it was by virtue of the work of the cost accounting contract sections. How did these sections, and indeed the organization's collective, as a whole dispose of this profit? Indeed, in no way--for the time being they are deprived of a possibility like this. And for implementing all the advantages of the collective contract it is necessary that the same UNR itself should finance and reimburse its own activities and could manage them independently. On the other hand, so that the leading workers are directly interested in the final result, they answer for it with the ruble.

This problem will soon arise with new sharpness; as a matter of fact, since the second 6 months it has been planned for the mechanization UNR to change wholly to the collective contract. And even earlier, since the second quarter even, it was planned for the UNR where Colonel S. Lomashko is the chief. They went farther here and by now they have assimilated one more of the basic principles of the collective contract. The question concerns the fact that the sanitation engineers organized the wages of all the workers according to a single principle on the basis of a long-term standard calculated at 1,000 rubles of the estimated value of operations performed.

This is a fundamentally important step, but it cannot provide an effect, if the problem of expanding the collective's rights and duties is not solved. The replacement rates with which capital construction is living right now are high, so then it is impossible to be slow in this.

9889

CSO: 1801/155

MAIN MILITARY PROCURACY LOOKS AT QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Col Justice A. Bilokon: "For Additions in Construction--Call Them to Account"]

[Text] The Board of the Main Military Procurement examined the question of implementing legislation for the struggle against additions in capital construction and ensuring its high quality.

It was noted that the striving of some leaders of construction organs to create false well-being in reports is occurring. Because of this, additions and other distortions in reporting are not isolated cases. At times, this is winked at by individual responsible officials of the technical supervision of the billeting organs of districts, groups of forces, and fleets.

There are also cases of the acceptance for operation of residential buildings and other objects with construction omissions. For example, in the Tbilisi garrison the state commission accepted a 60-apartment residential building. Meanwhile, the servicemen who received orders to occupy the new quarters still awaited the elimination of omissions for several months.

In some construction organizations, work has not been accomplished on the decisive stopping of the dissipation of capital investments among many objects. Instances of the mutual conniving of leaders of contract and ordering organizations have not been overcome. They avoid imposing on one another the penalties called for by the law for violating the standards and rules for the construction of buildings. Diversion of material and labor resources to unentitled construction is continuing and there are cases of a change in plans without considering the interests of the troops.

Typical shortcomings were disclosed in the Odessa Military District. Thus, in one of the district's garrisons where all is not well with the supply of water, a vehicle refuelling station was erected instead of the water supply network envisaged by the plan. With a shortage of housing in the Odessa garrison they undertook the extravagant expenditure of state funds which had been allocated for these purposes. In accordance with the individual plan a 58-apartment residential building was constructed at a cost of two million rubles, which exceeds 2.5-fold the expenditures on a series 75-apartment residential building.

The Board of the Main Military Procuracy demanded that all military prosecutors examine the work on improving the supervision of observance of legislation concerning capital construction as one of the most important tasks. They are to conduct it in close coordination with the organs of people's, financial, and construction control. They are to ascertain, during checks, the reasons for the inaction of higher and monitoring organs which are not stopping the digressions from projects, estimates, and plans. They must react decisively and based on principle to the disclosure of violations, in necessary cases holding the guilty persons disciplinarily, materially, and criminally responsible and informing the supervisory instances and political organs about violations disclosed and their reasons.

6367

CSD: 1801/149

REAR SERVICES, DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

MAJ GEN KOZHEVNIKOV ON VEHICULAR MAINTENANCE, ECONOMIC APPROACH

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Major General A. Kozhevnikov, chief of motor vehicle service for the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "The Economic Approach is Necessary: Restructuring--How Something New and Progressive is Assimilated"]

[Text] As often in the case of failures during tactical training exercises, when firing and driving exercises are being performed, one can hear the following divergent phrase from some commanders: "The equipment let us down." More or less convincing cases are frequently cited in this regard. But a careful, in-depth study of cases like these more often shows the opposite: equipment does not let down people, but people let down equipment.

A similar thing also occurred during a recent tactical training exercise in the unit where the deputy weapons commander is Lieutenant Colonel V. Plavchenko. Some subunits (podrazdeleniye) could not perform the stated mission in full because of combat vehicle stoppages. And then and there somebody seized the very same divergent argument: the equipment let me down. Meanwhile, the same equipment belonging to other commanders under the very same conditions operated in a trouble-free manner.

When they were investigated, everything became clear: the vehicles that became unserviceable were those that long since should have undergone planned, regularly scheduled maintenance, but the commanders did not do this on various pretexts.

Adherence to old methods in operating and repairing equipment let itself be heard. When a basically new system of so-called regularly scheduled maintenance and repair had only begun to be assimilated in the group's forces a year ago, a lack of resourcefulness and sluggishness were manifested precisely in this unit, but in the main I would say it is a dislike for the new and the progressive. In spite of numerous instructions and reminders, the matter of assimilating the new system practically just did not budge. In the unit they did not want to burden themselves with additional troubles and concerns, but without which conversion to the new system is senseless. They cited all kinds of excuses: a shortage of men and equipment and the lack of centralized deliveries of necessary complete sets and tools. And then they have to pay for it during a training exercise.

Other commanders, their weapons deputies, and motor vehicle service specialists--who more or less formally converted to the new system too, but in fact continued to operate vehicles in the old manner for wear and tear, as the saying goes, until there was a stoppage or a breakdown--paid for it too. But ones like these are becoming fewer and fewer. The system for regularly scheduled maintenance and repair of vehicles and weapons mobility equipment was welcomed with approval, and it is actively developing in a majority of units in the group of forces. And this has already brought results that are difficult to overestimate. The equipment in units like these is operating reliably under any conditions, and combat readiness has gained considerably from this.

What is the essence of the system for regularly scheduled maintenance and repair? If one states it briefly, it is imparting a stable planning nature to equipment maintenance and repair and, by virtue of this, significantly increasing the reliability and extended service life of vehicles. Let's say, the specified operating period for a motor vehicle has passed--it certainly must be placed in maintenance irrespective of the fact that there are no breakdowns and troubles in it and it still can be fully operated. During the course of regularly scheduled maintenance operations, necessary adjustments and the replacement of worn-out parts are done, filters are washed and replaced, and so forth. In short, the vehicle is put in complete order, and a warranty is given that with proper operation it will operate reliably until the next planned regularly scheduled maintenance. It's natural that the equipment operating periods and the confidence that it will not let someone down during moments of difficult tests increase considerably with an approach like this to matters.

But how was it before? During the next regularly scheduled maintenance they replaced the oil in units; greased working components; made several adjustments; and the vehicle went out once again on the line, although many of its assemblies; mechanisms; and components had maximum wear and tear and they needed replacing; checking the functioning of and restoring the safety and durability margins in operation; and repairing.

Indeed, due to changing to the new system in the unit where Lieutenant Colonel V. Kozhikov is responsible for equipment operation, now they have forgotten about occasions like these when vehicles became unserviceable during training exercises and drills. Something like this simply became impossible. As a matter of fact, if the maintenance routine is performed in a timely manner and with high quality, then where will all the troubles come from?

I will not say that assimilation of the new system proceeded here, as the saying goes, without a hitch. At this point too, there were amateurs to philosophize: is it worth it, they say, to lay up a vehicle if it is still "going." There were attempts to perform operations in what is called a slipshod manner: for a tick in the plan. But a rigorous, principled party assessment was given immediately to these like fools. The nature of the "peaceful life" understood that neither a commander nor a party organization gives up the new and the progressive, and they began to return.

It must not be otherwise either. Figuratively speaking, to return is not to fabricate new supports for old walls and not to imitate actions, but to act. Do

not stand aloof with the thought--they will manage without me. It was needed and it was said once again with complete definitiveness at the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to change one's views and habits in order not to find oneself off on the side of the channel of events.

And, due to the firm position of the commander and the party organization, people here changed their old views and habits more rapidly and worked more actively on assimilating something new than in other units. The unit's efficiency experts made a large contribution to this. They manufactured pullers, mandrels, and other devices that are being assimilated right now in the units for ensuring high quality operations. A device, which is basically new in terms of its operation and which was manufactured here too, for truing up the body and doors of tracked vehicles found universal approval.

Special mobile complexes and traveling teams were created here and they are operating successfully. They conduct operations right at those sites where the combat equipment is located.

Operation of the field complexes provides a considerable savings in fuel and engine life, and it promotes the generation of qualities in personnel that are necessary in combat. It is much more advantageous for any commander to maintain and repair a vehicle in a field test than to drive it on for many kilometers to the workshops. And maintenance men at training grounds and tank training areas are trained to work under conditions that approximate those of an actual combat situation.

Colonels V. Konyayev and V. Strachanov, Lieutenant Colonels A. Nikiforov and G. Kovalyuk, and others who are veterans in the group of forces motor vehicle service did quite a lot so that the experience of outstanding workers becomes the property of everyone. Instructional methods assemblies were held on the base of the leading unit. Two officers of the motor vehicle service also organized direct work in the units. With the assistance of Lieutenant Colonels A. Nikiforov and G. Kovalyuk the best mobile complex in the group of forces at the present was created for troubleshooting and regularly scheduled maintenance in the unit where Major B. Mukhomidov is responsible for equipment operation. They helped to set up the assimilation of pullers, mandrels, and other devices at the unit in which Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Yakovlev is serving.

We are constantly receiving active support from specialists of the Main Motor Vehicle Administration of the USSR Ministry of Defense in the solution of complex problems in assimilating into practice the system for regularly scheduled maintenance and repair. Whether the matter concerned acceleration in the delivery of necessary tools, instruments, materials, and spare parts, or assistance in training repairmen specialists with high skill level classifications, they always found a way to help us.

And, nevertheless, for the time being they have not managed to achieve universal efficient functioning of the progressive system.

Just what is hindering the matter? The low feeling of responsibility of some commanders and specialists for the performance of tasks that are given to them.

For example, the training unit headed by Colonel A. Zhezhera is training people well. But these critical specialists frequently are being used not according to their primary function, but where it is deemed necessary.

What can be done to improve the efficiency and quality of their labor? For example, from these specialists create regular staff subunits for regularly scheduled maintenance and repair according to the type of subunits that exist in air force units. Then the temptation to use specialists like these not according to their function would pass by itself.

Or there is a point like this. For a long time now we have been struggling to create diagnostic centers everywhere. But by no means can we do this because of the lack of a sufficient amount of diagnostic equipment. We make out voluminous requisitions, but we receive a scanty amount of the necessary instruments. Most likely it is clear to every motorist just how important it is, by way of illustration, to have complete information about carbon monoxide content in the exhaust gases, when performing regularly scheduled maintenance. But how is one to obtain it, if the instruments (so-called "intraalytes") that are specially designed for this are not delivered to them.

Some diagnostic instruments with which our country is armed today have long since become obsolete. By way of illustration, take the stethoscope—an instrument for checking engine operation—that is known by everybody. Unfortunately, this is a highly primitive instrument with poor sensitivity, which does not give an accurate picture of the actual condition of an engine. But this is nothing new. There is the necessity also for providing our repairmen specialists with state-of-the-art semi-automatic and automatic tools.

The complete sets themselves for equipment maintenance and repair, which are being delivered to us by industry, require improvement as well. There are parts on a motor vehicle that wear out rapidly, but there are none of them in the complete sets. And, on the contrary, there are those that remain serviceable until expiration of the vehicle's lifetime, and practically do not need replacing. But they are available in a complete set. Why produce them, if they are not needed? Is this really an economic approach to the matter? The materials from which some parts of these complete sets are manufactured—for example, 11 A1—of gaskets, rubber tubes, and wiring insulation—also do not suit us with their insufficient durability.

In short, the problems associated with assimilating the new system for regularly scheduled maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and weapons and military equipment and improving its effectiveness—we understand—are not simple ones. But it is necessary to solve them. Specifically the ones mentioned above which have been so much for the group of former motor vehicle service centers.

4886

FILE: 1801775

INTRODUCING COMPUTER TO MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by A. Debrin, All-Volga Combined Municipal Military Commissariat, Leningrad Oblast: "The Computer in the Military Commissariat"]

[Text] It is well known that in our time the computer is penetrating into ever newer spheres of human activity. The use of computers in the control of troops is a commonplace fact. In which regard, the role of computer equipment being employed for these purposes is continuously growing. But in our business--I am judging as a worker of a military commissariat--the introduction of computers and new work methods is proceeding slowly.

Let us take the following fact. Each worker of the military commissariat is connected with the processing of information one way or another. For both military accounting and operational processing of current changes are the most important elements in the activity of local organs of military administration. In which regard, the volume of various types of information is constantly increasing. But here the methods for its processing remain unchanged. As a result, at times confusion arises in military record-keeping, cumbersome card files are accumulated, and they frequently duplicate one another.

I am confident that all this can be avoided. Ideally, the solution of the problem is seen as follows: the worker of the military commissariat obtains any information for the adoption of a decision on a display screen using a computer. As far as I know, attempts are being made to introduce computers in the military commissariats. But in many cases all this is adhered to only on the initiative of enthusiasts and does not provide the necessary impact.

Evidently, the time has come to place the solution of this problem on a practical basis and on broader scales. For the computer in place of a cumbersome card file is not so much tomorrow's task as today's necessity.

The wide employment of contemporary computer equipment will free much time, which at times is in such short supply for officers of military commissariats, for work with draftees, improvement of military-patriotic indoctrination, and primary military training.

6367

CSO: 1801/149

INNOVATOR'S PROBLEM: FROM PROTOTYPE TO SERIES PRODUCTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Baberdin: "'A Person From Somewhere Else': The Prolonged Story of One Invention"]

[Text] The setup according to which this story developed is a commonplace one. An inventor working alone, who is fascinated with ideas, and as a result of many years of searching, torment of the soul, and repeated calculations and rough estimates in outlines and in the metal of different versions finally creates an original and useful instrument. One would think a good deed had been done--the assimilation of a development in practice promises the successful solution of a problem. Even if it is not a global one, it is an important problem. It remained to find an interested organization and competent specialists who would undertake to carry through the development to the production prototype. But...

It is precisely here too that the sad part of this story begins. The "interested" organization has its own plan, its own tactics and strategy, and finally its own flow. But for this organization, he--the inventor--is a person from somewhere else. Let him have a good idea and an interesting engineering design that promises definite advantages, but in fact it is necessary "to carry it through." But this work is not easy (it is necessary to do test calculations, make blueprints, manufacture a test model, and test it), and in addition it is thankless: authorship remains his, the person from somewhere else. And "above" in the administrative apparatus they can ask: "And what did you do? What were you engaged in? Could you have really hit upon it yourself?". You will agree with the following: under conditions like these it is not easy to put such a heavy burden on oneself voluntarily.

And naturally truth changes to half-truth and unambiguity in an assessment to doubt, documents are generated that then stroll around the authorities for a long time, and nobody takes the liberty of providing a final--and the main thing--well-reasoned decision. Sometimes the red tape lasts for years on end. They explain it simply: the matter is serious, they say, and one cannot miscalculate. But who would count up how much harm--material and moral--caution like this brings.

An incident brought me together with Reserve Colonel Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Kasatkin. He dropped in at the editorial office for 10 minutes, but we talked

for over an hour. Then there were other meetings too. He turned out to be a really very interesting person and, indeed, the story that he told attracted me. I'm telling you the truth, in the beginning I listened to him guardedly. The following thought did not leave me: "This cannot be. Something is wrong here. It should be checked." And I checked it: I carefully reread documents, called authorities, and met with interested and competent persons.

Vyacheslav Vladimirovich, a navigation service specialist in the past and then a teacher at the Stavropol Higher Military Aviation School for Air Defense Pilots and Navigators, invented a calculating device that makes it possible to solve navigation problems in intercepting air targets. The device was predestined to have a difficult fate--to travel around the airfields and command posts and become dusty in various offices and plant warehouses, but never to see the light of day.

Kasatkin invented it a long time ago, at the beginning of the 1970's. Roughly speaking, it is a set of rules not unlike slide rules, but ones made on drums. Rotating them and lining up the marks, one can obtain the necessary data. In short, everything amounts to calculations of divisions on the drums. Kasatkin did this through his own method using conformances to the law of the geometry of four-dimensional space.

In 1975 he was advised to submit an application for the invention that he had made. Correspondence with the patent appraisal institute continued for almost 5 years. The method of mathematical modeling of three-dimensional problems caused some doubt itself. Then Vyacheslav Vladimirovich applies to the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Mathematics Institute and meets at the Novosibirsk Scientific Center with Professor Yu. Borisov and now AN SSSR [USSR Academy of Sciences] Corresponding Member Yu. Reshetnyak. Here is the response:

"TO THE CHIEF OF THE STAVROPOL HIGHER MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL FOR AIR DEFENSE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS. I AM ACKNOWLEDGING AS TRUE THAT COMRADE V. V. KASATKIN HAS HAD A NUMBER OF CONVERSATIONS WITH ME CONCERNING SOME PROBLEMS OF GEOMETRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS. THE PROPOSED METHOD OF GRAPHICALLY PERFORMING MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OPERATIONS IS AN INTERESTING ONE. AN INSTRUMENT FOR PERFORMING NAVIGATION CALCULATIONS WAS PROPOSED BY V. V. KASATKIN. THE PROPOSAL IS CORRECT IN A MATHEMATICAL RESPECT. PROFESSOR AND DOCTOR OF PHYSICAL MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES YU. RESHETNYAK, DEPARTMENT HEAD OF GEOMETRY AND TOPOLOGY AT THE AN SSSR SIBERIAN DEPARTMENT MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE."

In October 1980 Kasatkin was issued an inventor's certificate for his invention. But work on improving the instrument continued. Vyacheslav Vladimirovich not without emotion remembers how they manufactured a small lot of the instruments at the school and "ran them in" in the forces during practical training for students.

"You should have seen the faces of the cadets," the person with whom I was conversing said, "when they brought the comments on our instruments. And there is an enormous 'advantage' in this also--in fact, their first steps in aviation became creative steps."

I will quote one of the documents of that period.

"THE NAVIGATION CALCULATION INSTRUMENT PROPOSED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL V. KASATKIN WAS STUDIED BY KP [COMMAND POST] CREWS. IT IS SIMPLE IN HANDLING AND PROVIDES A TIME REDUCTION IN MAKING NAVIGATION CALCULATIONS FOR INTERCEPTING AIR TARGETS AND MAKING DECISIONS. IT IS ADVISABLE TO ORDER THIS INSTRUMENT AS NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT AT ALL KP'S THAT PERFORM AIR TARGET INTERCEPT MISSIONS. IF IT IS POSSIBLE, I REQUEST YOU ISSUE A DIRECTIVE FOR SENDING FIVE OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED INSTRUMENTS TO OUR ADDRESS." SIGNED: LIEUTENANT COLONEL TIMOFEYEV, CHIEF UNIT NAVIGATOR.

There are a lot of testimonials like these in the inventor's archives. The instrument is given a high evaluation in the testimonials and willingness to assimilate it into practice is being expressed. And not only in the PVO [air defense] and VVS [air force] subunits [podrazdeleniye]. Kasatkin demonstrated a modified version of the instrument at civil aviation enterprises, and they also approved his development there.

"THE INSTRUMENT PROPOSED BY COMRADE KASATKIN WAS STUDIED BY WORKERS OF THE MINERALNYYE VODY AIRPORT TRAFFIC SERVICE AND DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE'S METHODS COUNCIL. RESPONSE CONCERNING THE INSTRUMENT'S POSSIBILITIES IS POSITIVE. BY MEANS OF IT ONE CAN SOLVE PROBLEMS ON THE INTERSECTION OF ALTITUDES OCCUPIED BY DIFFERENT AIRCRAFT, CREATIVELY USING THE PARAMETERS OF BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SPEED. THE INSTRUMENT CAN BE USED AS WELL AT WORK PLACES AND IN METHODS CLASSES DURING THE PROCESS OF TRAINING YOUNG DISPATCHERS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK. THE TRAFFIC SERVICE'S WORKERS PROPOSE AN INSTRUMENT LIKE THIS TO BE BUILT INTO THE AUTHORIZED EQUIPMENT CONSOLE OF RTs [RAYON CENTERS] AND DPP [FLIGHT DISPATCH CENTERS], AND FOR INDUSTRY TO SUBSEQUENTLY MANUFACTURE CONSOLES ONLY WITH THIS INSTRUMENT."

The decision to submit the instrument to a "big court" and to show it at the main VVS headquarters is gradually maturing. And the inventor found support here. They evaluated the instrument on its own merit and a thorough check of it was assigned in October 1981. The professional testers were faced with saying the last word. There were no doubts about the competency of their evaluation.

I am leafing through the official report on these tests. The conclusions are positive ones:

"THE CALCULATION ACCURACY IS WITHOUT SYSTEMATIC ERROR AND THE INSTRUMENT IS SIMPLE IN PRACTICAL USE. THE CALCULATION EFFICIENCY IS HIGH. THE INSTRUMENT CAN BE USED AT COMMAND POSTS AND CONTROL POSTS IN CONDUCTING TRAINING WITH COMBAT CONTROL OFFICERS AND FLIGHT PERSONNEL AND SPECIAL AND COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING EXERCISES AND KSHU [COMMAND AND STAFF EXERCISES]."

Then events turned around in the following manner. Two years later after the tests were conducted, two copies of the instrument were manufactured and the preparation of documents for production was begun. Lieutenant Colonel P. Redyuk also was designated as curator of the invention on the part of the VVS main headquarters. It was possible here to add a letter too in which it was reported that a plant was ready to begin manufacturing a test lot of the calculating devices. One would think that now the new item will find life and become the practice on a large scale. But suddenly something broke down in the administrative machine.

As it then became known, managers were replaced and new urgent and superurgent tasks appeared. They forgot about the instrument. But when they remembered, time had passed and it was necessary to make a decision once again. And the bureaucratic wheel began to turn in the opposite direction. "The market conditions have changed," they explained to the innovator. But the true meaning of these words was in something different: nobody wanted to take the responsibility upon themselves for delaying a solution to the problem, the instrument simply hampered somebody, and a "convincing" justification of the nonadvisability of getting involved with the aforementioned invention was found too. "Work is in progress on creating an electronic device for a similar purpose." Electronics is a progressive matter. There cannot be two opinions here. But, for the sake of fairness, we will note that there is no promised computer, and I do not know how long this will still be. I heard that it is heavy, afraid of the cold, and--in short--not a competitor. As regards Kasatkin's instrument, it is cheap to manufacture, simple to handle, and could be quite a good addition to an EVM [computer]. The author tried to prove this too at the VVS main headquarters, but he heard in reply: a decision has been made already and nobody will review it.

"So did everything subside?" I ask Vyacheslav Vladimirovich.

"Both yes and no," he says distressingly, and his face breaks into a smile. "Of course, I grudge the lost time. But I was able to do something. In the first place, I improved the instrument and made arrangements for it to be sent to the traffic service of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and it was decided there to use it at airports of local importance. In addition, my method was used for solving a large number of problems in organizing the economically sound movement of motor vehicle transportation. As regards military aviation, they promised to assist me at the VVS headquarters of the Moscow Military District. Call Colonel Chanov and he will tell you everything in detail."

I am listening to Kasatkin and I am amazed at his optimism, energy, and steadfast belief in the triumph of the idea. I recall how during one of the meetings he told about his present work. For over 3 years now Vyacheslav Vladimirovich has been managing a hobby group for mathematical modeling of microprocessor equipment in Stavropol at the kray station for young technicians. I found out that he is essentially leading six hobby groups, although one is down in his name. He takes to himself all comers and there is no getting rid of the kids. At the USSR VDNKh [Exhibition of National Economic Achievements] his pupils presented two instruments in solving three-dimensional triangles. He conducts scientific work at the Stavropol Polytechnical Institute on the voluntary service principle.

It occurred to me that such people as Kasatkin in a real sense can captivate kids and infect them with energy and a passion for original thinking, mathematics, and technical creation.

How can I help the innovator? I called Zh. Shishkin at the main inspectorate of the aviation supervisory office for flight safety.

"Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Kasatkin? But of course, I remember he visited me. The instrument? We will use it for sure."

I dialed the telephone number of the VVS headquarters of the Moscow Military District with great hope.

"Yes, during the spring last year we tested Kasatkin's instrument," I heard the voice of Colonel Chanov in the receiver. "Yes, I supported his idea and it was on my initiative that in the beginning a decision was made to produce a small lot of the calculating devices and to use them in the district's units. But, as you know, they treated this idea coolly at the main VVS headquarters; the financiers objected to it. Unfortunately, we do not have a single opinion on that score." Having been silent for a little time, he added: "And perhaps the financiers are right too, if one is really to spend the funds, then one is to make something promising and on the basis of electronics."

Perhaps now too the instrument is somewhat "not state-of-the-art." Indeed how can it be state-of-the-art, if the invention is more than 10 years old. Given the current rates of scientific technical progress, any new item during the given period can become obsolete.

But the point of the matter is not even the instrument, but the method of calculations. Kasatkin demonstrates that in principle it is a general purpose one and it can be used in the same electronic systems. Many people agree with him, but the only thing is who will help to carry through to practical use this matter that was begun?

9889

CSO: 1801/155

COL GEN SREDIN DISCUSSES NEW PUBLICATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 87 p 2

[Review by Col Gen G. Sredin under the rubric "New Books" of "V pamyati i v serdtse" [In the Memory And in the Heart] by N. Pupyshev, Moscow, Voenizdat, 1986, 280 pages: "During Those Rigorous Years"]

[Text] The attention of readers interested in memoirs on the Great Patriotic War will unquestionably be drawn to the recently published book "V pamyati i v serdtse" by Lieutenant General (Retired) N. Pupyshev. The author discusses the work of the Main Political Directorate of the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army] during the war. Nikolay Vasilyevich Pupyshev was chief of the personnel directorate at that time; simultaneously as deputy chief of the GlavPU [Main Political Directorate] of the RKKA in 1945. The vast literature on the Great Patriotic War includes few publications explaining the work of this guiding political organ of our army. N. Pupyshev's book fills this gap to a certain degree. His account of what has stayed in his memory and left a deep mark in his heart, of the people with whom he worked, creates in the reader a valid and clear picture of the style and rhythm of the Main Political Directorate's intense work.

The book begins with a description of the arrival of a new chief of the GlavPU in June of 1942. It was A.S. Shcherbakov, prominent party figure and statesman of our nation, who was later promoted to the rank of colonel general. He combined the difficult job of directing the Main Political Directorate with other important duties in the positions of secretary of the VKP(b) [All-Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] Central Committee, the Moscow city and oblast party committees and chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

The book describes a Communist-Leninist, a talented organizer, a political figure who was both demanding of and attentive to people. Shcherbakov persistently instilled in the work style of the GlavPU RKKA and of the political organs in the forces his ability to creatively perform the assigned job, to get to the bottom of issues and to prevent paperwork from being substituted for concrete action.

Aleksandr Sergeyevich began his work at his new party post with a problem which concerns us acutely also today--the study, selection and placement of cadres, beginning with the company political instructor. Working with and distributing political personnel occupied a large place in the GlavPU's work throughout the war.

"We will begin the restructuring of the work with the Main Political Directorate, resolutely eliminating everything connected with the bureaucratic style," Aleksandr Sergeyevich stated when he spoke at the first meeting of the Military-Political Propaganda Council. Carrying out instructions from the party Central Committee and relying on its assistance and support, the GlavPU rapidly carried out a basic restructuring of party-political work in the army for purposes of mobilizing all of the spiritual strength of the personnel for routing the enemy and achieving victory. The work of the military councils, political organs and unit party organizations was stepped up.

The author uses specific examples to show how, under the influence of the GlavPU RKKA, the work performed by agitators, primary party organizations and the unit political apparatus was restructured in the forces, and the political sections began to work more efficiently and purposefully. The restructuring increased party influence upon the life and the combat activities of the military units, and made the ties between the political organizations and the masses of Soviet fightingmen even stronger. The reader will find numerous interesting reflections on the work style of workers in the apparatus of the Main Political Directorate of the RKKA. The focus was increasingly switched to providing practical assistance to the political organs, to monitoring and verifying the fulfillment of instructions from the Central Committee, orders from the Supreme Commander, and directorates issued by the GlavPU RKKA on the political and moral indoctrination of the fightingmen and on the strengthening of their moral and military discipline. Every worker in the Main Political Directorate was required not only to have good party spirit, high principles and good professional competence, but also a broad cultural outlook, a thorough knowledge of the situation at the fronts and of the moods of the fightingmen, and the ability to lead them. The chief himself set the example. He was distinguished by unity of words and deeds, vast erudition and unfeigned concern for the people. In the book we see A.S. Shcherbakov communicating with workers of the Main Political Directorate and military chiefs, with rank-and-file Red Army men, with writers and military journalists. This is what K. Simonov subsequently had to say about this:

"...Shcherbakov possessed that quality of the party worker which provided no excuse for pondering, whether you were summoned or invited, whether given a suggestion or an assignment. Everything revolved around the word 'must.' It was present in the atmosphere of his office, and you understood very well that the word 'must' had universal meaning there, that it was binding for both Shcherbakov and for you."

The following incident is cited in the book in connection with this. A difficult situation was developing on the Stalingrad axis in the middle of June 1943, and it was essential to strengthen the political leadership at the army level there. The chief of the GlavPU RKKA called A. Zheltov, member of the Karelian Front's Military Council. After enquiring about the situation in the forces, he asked: "What do you think about our suggesting that the State Defense Committee relieve you in the Karelian Front and make you a member of the military council of one of the armies?" Then, some seconds later, as though allowing time for thinking, he repeated: "From the front to an army. You won't be offended? Don't think that you're being demoted. The situation demands this...." A. Zheltov never forgot that conversation: "It was as though Shcherbakov were consulting with me--not trying to convince me of the need to change positions, but consulting me. I have never forgotten the benevolent tone...."

The book uses specific and, I believe, instructive instances to acquaint us with the substance of the work performed by the GlavPU at a time when the homeland's fate was being determined at the fronts. The value of the book lies primarily therein. Despite the passage of the years separating us from the turbulent wartime, the work and concerns of the GlavPU RKKA described in the book "V pamyati i v serdtse" seem extremely contemporary today.

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REVIEW: MILITARY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT GROUPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences B. Yarotskiy: "A Special Subunit: New Books"]

[Text] The subject of the Great Patriotic War is an inexhaustible one. I. Simanchuk's book "A NIG Unravels Mysteries"--a documentary sketch about the activities of a special subunit [podrazdeleniye] of military technical specialists who received the designation NIG (scientific research group)--published by the Military Publishing House is evidence of that.* The subunit, which was staffed with graduates and staff members of the Artillery Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, had the task of uncovering the features and design of the ammunition and artillery of Hitlerite Germany in order to contrast them with our own more effective weapons.

The author narrates about how the mystery of the shaped-charge projectile and mortar shell being used against tanks was unraveled, how the chemical composition of "Fau-1" and "Fau-2" explosives and propellants was established, and how other complex problems were solved. It seems incredible that such a small group (only several people headed by military engineer A. I. Klyuyev) could have done so much. But if you take into consideration that the work was extraordinarily complex, difficult, and associated with mortal risk, then you can imagine what courage one had to have in order to come out the victor in the most complex situations.

The merit of the author is in the fact that he conducted a fruitful search for people and documents that shed light on these little-known pages of the war.

The NIG's activities were in the field of vision of G. K. Zhukov, N. N. Voronov, N. D. Yakovlev, People's Commissar of Ammunition B. L. Vannikov, and People's Commissar of Armament D. F. Ustinov. Recommendations prepared by NIG staff members stood the combat engineers, partisans, and members of reconnaissance patrols in good stead.

* I. Simanchuk. "A NIG Unravels Mysteries." Voenizdat. 1986.

Simanchuk's book is not just historical. It is actively working today and teaching a new generation of Soviet soldiers to vigorously take on the combat experience of the front-line soldiers.

VINOGRADOV REVIEWS U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY THREAT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reviewer Viktor Vinogradov under "Military-Political Review" rubric: "Japan: The Militarist Wave is Building Up"]

[Text] SPRINGBOARD FOR DANGEROUS ADVENTURES--"SELF-DEFENSE FORCES" ARE INCREASING THEIR MUSCLES--THREAT TO THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE OF ASIA.

The Pentagon strategists do not make any secrets about the fact that in case a military conflict occurs in Europe the armed forces of the United States and its allies will have to open a "second front" in the Far East. An essential role in this sinister concept is assigned to Japan--both as a springboard and as an accomplice to the militarist adventures that are being planned.

At the present time, the United States has 120 military bases and strong points in Japan at its disposal. Nearly 50,000 American military service personnel and an enormous amount of diverse combat equipment are concentrated on them. This is a large and intricate complex to which special importance is attached. There are also, so to speak, "key installations" in it. For example, Yokosuka where the headquarters of the U. S. Seventh Fleet is located. A naval force headed by the aircraft carrier "Midway" is assigned to this base. The carrierbased aircraft, as well as some of its escort ships, are nuclear weapon delivery systems. Reports appeared that one more aircraft carrier group headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" will be based at Yokosuka.

In the long term, as retired American Admiral J. Laroque thinks, almost 150 submarines and surface ships of the U. S. VMS [Navy], the majority of which will be armed with "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missiles, will be assigned to the port of Yokosuka. Laroque also explains the reasons for the exceptional interest being shown by the Pentagon in Yokosuka: "The value" of this base is "not in the fact that it is necessary for the defense of the U. S. or Japan, but in the fact that it is very convenient for conducting a war against the Soviet Union." American strategists approach an assessment of the entire Japanese archipelago and the further reinforcement of other military installations on it with the same yardstick and objectives.

For example, the transfer of amphibious assault ships, which are designed for conducting large-scale offensive operations, was begun to the U. S. Navy base at

Sasebo for permanent basing. It is anticipated as well that the American battleship "New Jersey," which is equipped with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles, also will be assigned to this port. It will be recalled that just in September of last year a powerful U. S. naval group headed by the "New Jersey" departed from this Japanese port to conduct provocative maneuvers in the Japanese Sea in immediate proximity to the Soviet Maritime Region. According to data of the American and Japanese press, a check of the capability of the U. S. Navy to make the Japanese Sea "impassable" for the Soviet Navy was the mission of the maneuvers. The Pentagon's transfer of "Captor" automatic torpedo systems to a number of military installations in the north of Japan is also pursuing this same goal. They are designed for a blockade of the international La Perouse, Korean, and Sangar Straits in the event of "extraordinary circumstances."

And the other day the Kioto Tsusin agency reported that one more American F-16 fighter-bomber squadron will be appearing as early as April at the air base at Misawa, and, accordingly, the total number of these aircraft there will exceed 50. They can carry nuclear weapons on board at a range up to 1,000 kilometers, and, therefore, Soviet coastal installations prove to be within the limits of their range. The accomplishment of Pentagon plans to equip the F-16's with cruise missiles will make it possible to increase their striking range even more by 2,500 kilometers. It is no coincidence that the American press calls the Misawa base a "nuclear spear aimed at the Soviet Maritime Region."

The distinct anti-Soviet and anti-socialist trend of the Pentagon's militarist activities on the Japanese islands and in the waters that wash them are graphically reviewed as well in the scenarios of the numerous military training exercises and maneuvers being conducted there. Thus, the navy, as was noted already, is working out operations that are assigned the mission of "bottling up" the Soviet Navy at the forming-up points and not allowing it to exit into the operational expanse. The marines assault fortifications, simulating a "landing" on the Soviet shore and on the shore of the KNDR [Korean People's Democratic Republic]. The VVS [air force] delivers "strikes" against ground and other targets of the socialist countries.

It is significant that recently the Japanese "self-defense forces" have become permanent participants in all these militarist exercises of the American military clique. Thus, at the beginning of this year the navies of the two countries conducted antisubmarine operations near the island of Shikoku. Since the end of January, the island of Hokkaido became the site for conducting regularly scheduled Japanese-American maneuvers for 2 weeks. American marines, who were transferred from Okinawa, along with Japanese units worked out offensive operations under "snowy winter" conditions. Right now American and Japanese military service personnel are conducting militarist "games" in the northern part of the island of Honshu. Their distinguishing feature, newspapers note, is the use of a large number of tanks and artillery.

No later than 10 days ago it was graphically confirmed that American bases in Japan are designed to become springboards for the rapid introduction of troops into conflicts that may be provoked by the imperialists. The American units put on combat alert in Japan, as well as in the Philippines and Hawaii, were

quickly transferred to the southern part of the Korean peninsula where the Pentagon had begun a militarist "marathon"--the almost 3-month "Team Spirit 87" American-South Korean maneuvers.

The Japanese "self-defense forces" did not participate in these American-South Korean "games," but observers from the national defense administration were present at them. Both in Washington and in Tokyo they think that transforming these bilateral maneuvers into trilateral ones is a matter of the near future. As the Japanese military reviewer T. Maeda points out, analyzing the process of change in the nature of the Japanese-American military alliance, its objective now is not American assistance to Japan in "extraordinary circumstances," but the direct participation of Japan in Washington's military strategic plans.

And, if that's the way it is to be, then Japan must have appropriate armed forces for similar "participation." Hence the increased pressure of Washington on Tokyo with the demand to bring its military forces into conformity with the country's economic might. Hence the militarist wave that has swept over the Japanese islands, inasmuch as Washington's demands meet the secret wishes of official Tokyo. In this regard, the militarization process of the Land of the Rising Sun has begun to be accomplished at especially forced rates, and that has been noticeable with the naked eye, as the saying goes, with the appearance of Ya. Nakasone in the post of prime minister.

One after another the cabinet headed by him is smashing barriers on the way to the most rapid militarization of Japan. In Tokyo supposedly they do not see the Pentagon's clear violation of one of the three non-nuclear principles--the one that prohibits bringing in nuclear weapons to the territory of Japan. In spite of appropriate resolutions of parliament, Nakasone's cabinet authorized the export of military technology to the United States and the use of outer space for military purposes by the national defense administration. It made a decision concerning the possibility of sending Japanese military personnel outside the country. The question concerns the sending of military communications personnel to the OON [United Nations] forces who are doing their job in Cyprus and Lebanon. And on the very eve of 1987 Tokyo presented a long-awaited gift both to the Pentagon and to its own military industrial complex. It abandoned the commitment made in 1976 according to which Japan's military expenditures must not exceed the limits of 1 percent of the gross national product. In accordance with the government's decision the budget of the national defense administration in the new fiscal year beginning 1 April is 3.51 trillion yen, and that will officially exceed the 1 percent "ceiling" that has been observed up to this.

Such a step by the Japanese government caused public protests both in the country and outside it. Elimination of the 1 percent "brake," the IOMIURI newspaper wrote, clearly contradicts the peaceful thesis of the country's constitution, and it will lead to an unrestricted increase in military expenditures and, consequently, to an unrestrained build-up of militarist preparations. Immediate approval by Washington of this decision of Tokyo, the Pyongyang NODON SŌNMUN newspaper pointed out, is eloquent evidence of the fact that the ruling circles in the United States are striving to use Japan's growing military might for accomplishing its own aggressive designs in Asia.

It is absolutely clear that Washington, which welcomed Tokyo's decision, is clearly not satisfied with it. U. S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has already stated in an interview with the "Sankey Simbun" newspaper that the present move provided by Tokyo beyond the limits of the 1 percent "ceiling" is only the "minimum necessary level," and one at which "it is impossible to stop" on any account. The Pentagon chief has given special attention to the necessity of Japan's fulfilling the 5-year military plan, which is calculated for the 1986-1990 period, "in full." Weinberger's "concern" is quite understandable in light of the mission given to the "self-defense forces" to conduct combat operations in a 1,000 mile area off the shores of the archipelago, as well as to participate jointly with American armed forces in military conflicts.

In accordance with the new program, basic consideration will be given to building up the combat might of Japan's navy and air force. In particular, the navy will receive nine destroyers of the newest type and five submarines. The naval air force will be upgraded with 50 P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, and that will more than double their present number. The acquisition of helicopters is stipulated for the navy too. As to the air force, 63 F-15 fighter interceptors will be purchased for them. Large lots of air-launched missiles will be bought both for the new aircraft and for those that are already armed. The number of E-2C aircraft, which are equipped with an early warning system, will increase too. New "Patriot" surface-to-air missile complexes, which incidentally will be purchased in the United States, will make their appearance in the PVO [air defense] forces.

It is not difficult to understand what a serious threat the "self-defense forces" will present for the people of Asia, when such powerful "muscles" make their appearance close to them. All the more so as the United States and Japan prepare to act on the continent together in case of "extraordinary circumstances." And, as a matter of fact, in the countries of Southeast Asia and in China by no means have they forgotten the bloody crimes committed there by the imperial army.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CONTINENT ARE FIRMLY AGAINST THE SINISTER DESIGNS OF WASHINGTON AND TOKYO. SIMULTANEOUSLY, THEY ARE ACTIVELY SUPPORTING SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS AIMED AT NORMALIZING THE SITUATION BOTH IN THE FAR EAST AND IN THE ENTIRE ASIATIC-PACIFIC OCEAN REGION. "SOVIET INITIATIVES," THE INFLUENTIAL INDONESIAN NEWSPAPER 'MERDEKA' EMPHASIZES, "SHOW THE WAY TO PEACE AND COOPERATION IN ASIA AND, THEREBY, THEY ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE INNERMOST ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE ON THE CONTINENT."

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FORIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT--Lieutenant General Gebre-Kidan Tesfaye, minister of defense of Socialist Ethiopia, who was on an official visit to the Soviet Union, visited Leningrad on 7-8 March. He laid flowers at the monument to the city's heroic defenders at Pobeda Square, saw the sights of Leningrad and took a trip to Petrodvorets. Army General B.V. Sn kov, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, gave a dinner in honor of the Minister of Defense of Socialist Ethiopia. Lieutenant General Gebre-Kidan Tesfaye was accompanied by Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander of Ground Forces, and by Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR Asrat Wolde. [By Lieutenant Colonel O. Nikonov] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 87 p 3] 11499

368 AGM-88A 'HARM' MISSILES FOR BUNDESWEHR--According to a report in the magazine WEHRTECHNIK, the Ministry of Defense of the FRG has signed a contract with the American company Texas Instruments for the delivery of 368 AGM-88A missiles, also called HARM missiles, in 1987-1988 for arming Tornado fighter-bombers of the Bundeswehr's Air Force and Navy. These aircraft can carry four such missiles (see photograph [photograph not reproduced]). The HARM is designed for destroying radar facilities for guiding ground-to-air guided missiles and anti-aircraft guns, and are equipped with a passive radar homing head. The basic features of these missiles are the following: firing weight, 354 kilograms; weight of HE fragmentation warhead (it produces 2,500 fragments upon explosion), 70 kilograms; length, 4.16 meters; body diameter, 0.25 meter; wing spread, 1.13 meters; maximum velocity, M-3; firing range, 20-80 kilometers (depending upon the speed of the aircraft and launching altitude). [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 87 p 3] 11499

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